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**TODAY IN arab news**

**U.S. aide's visit**  
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**Africa revolution**  
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**Incense routes**  
The eight article in our Arab heritage series seeks to reconstruct the 1,400-mile-long route along which the camel caravans once took frankincense and myrrh between Cana and Petra. — Page 9

**World population nearing 5b**  
Studies by the Worldwatch Institute says that world population is moving toward 5 billion and this may soon exceed economic growth in many countries. — Page 11

**Zimbabwe crackdown**  
Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe vows to continue the military crackdown on armed dissidents and rejects Joshua Nkomo's call for peace talks. — Page 16

**Jordan in 'peril'**  
**Israel-Syria war on cards--Soviets**

CAIRO, March 26 (AP) — The Soviet Union believes a war between Israel and Syria will break out this spring and that the Jewish state is planning to attack Jordan, the weekly magazine *October* reported Saturday.

It said the Soviet predictions were made by "a senior official" in talks with Egypt's delegation to the United Nations. The delegation reported them to the Foreign Ministry in Cairo, it said. The Soviet official was not named.

This coincided with reports from Beirut that Syria and Israel were pouring tank reinforcements into Lebanon's Bekaa Valley where Israeli and Syrian forces face each other.

The Soviet official "asserted that a war between Syria and Israel is bound to erupt this spring," the magazine said, quoting the Egyptian delegation's report.

"The two countries want such a war," it said. "Syria does not want to appear isolated in the Middle East conflict. Also the Soviets want to test their new arms (to Syria), particularly missiles, against American arms used by Israel."

The Soviet Union recently supplied Syria with long-range SAM-5 anti-aircraft missiles.

"At the same time, Israel wants to achieve a new triumph for American arms over Soviet arms," the magazine said.

The Egyptian delegation report quoted the Soviet official as saying Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens was "more hawkish" in sticking to the occupied West Bank and Gaza than his predecessor Ariel Sharon, the magazine said.

It said the official cited Soviet intelligence reports that Arens "is planning an attack on Jordan itself to create a new reality that would completely overshadow all problems between Lebanon and Israel."

Meanwhile, in Beirut special U.S. envoy Philip Habib met for three hours with Lebanese President Amin Gemayel on Saturday and then flew to Israel, carrying new ideas to break the deadlock to troop withdrawal talks, Lebanon's state radio reported.

The American Embassy here confirmed Habib's departure from Beirut Airport to Israel.

**Iran quake death toll rises to 100**

TEHRAN, March 26 (Agencies) — The bodies of more than 100 persons have been found in wreckage from an earthquake that Friday ravaged a string of villages about 80 kilometers north of the capital, Iranian radio reported, binting that more victims were likely to be found.

Meanwhile, Tehran University's Geophysics Institute registered another shock early Saturday in the mountainous terrain. The new tremor measured 5.1 on the Richter scale, which has an effective maximum of nine.

Most of those found dead by late morning had been trapped in their cars by a landslide on the highway between Tehran and Amol, the radio said, adding that 15 cars remained buried under debris reaching a depth of 10 meters.

Eleven villages sustained damage, the radio said. It added that helicopters were sent to the areas, and that few deaths or injuries were reported.

Two of the villages were completely destroyed and several others badly damaged by Friday's quake, which measured five on the Richter scale, the radio said.

Thirty injured were taken to Amol Saturday, on the Caspian Sea.

The Iranian News Agency said the first tremor struck at 15.29 local (11.59 GMT) on Friday. The twisting, narrow Tehran-Amol Highway is usually clogged with heavy weekend traffic at this time, mainly families from the capital on day-trips to the Caspian coastline.

**Japan simplifies import rules to avert trade war**

TOKYO, March 26 (Agencies) — The Japanese government Saturday approved measures modifying standards and procedures to make it easier for foreign goods to penetrate the Japanese market. The package is aimed at averting a trade war with the U.S. on one hand and EEC on the other.

Under the package, 17 laws involving import standards and certification will be revised and foreigners will be able to participate in this process.

Government officials said that they planned to revise some relevant domestic laws, including the pharmaceutical affairs law and the road transportation vehicle law.

The Nakasone cabinet's adoption of the measures followed a two-month review of a multitude of laws and regulations which the United States and the European Community argued discriminated against their products.

"I am convinced that (today's) decision is a concrete demonstration ... of our active efforts to open our market further and to simplify and make more efficient our administrative procedures," Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda said in a statement. He said the package would be enough to overcome criticism over import procedures.

Officials said the proposed legal amendments were aimed at ensuring that foreign manufacturers were treated equally with Japanese manufacturers who they sought certification that their products met Japanese standards.

The amendments would be submitted to the current session of parliament and, if approved, would take effect immediately, officials said. In other administrative changes, foreign manufacturers would be given a role in drafting and revising Japanese safety and operating standards and the government undertook to bring its standards into line with international codes where they existed.

A Foreign Ministry official, Yoshio Karita, told a briefing for Tokyo-based foreign correspondents: "The point has been made by foreign parties that it is difficult to know precisely when and under what procedures various Japanese standards are drafted."

The government would also accept reliable foreign test data on a range of products, including vehicles, imported foods, electrical appliances and pharmaceuticals, unless there were reasons not to do so, officials said. At present, foreign products already approved for their domestic markets are subjected to further rigorous testing before they can be imported into Japan.

The new arrangements will enable foreign auto manufacturers to obtain necessary type certificates by sending a single sample vehicle to Japan and by submitting related documents to the Japanese authorities. Safety standards for automobiles, excluding those for exhaust gas, will also be largely relaxed.

The new trade package was adopted after a scrutiny of all related domestic laws by a coordinating committee headed by Gotoda.

There were said to be some 40 laws and ordinances governing import standards for products and certification system. Foreign countries have been increasingly complaining of the certification systems, saying that they are over-complicated and constitute non-tariff barriers.

Car import dealers welcomed the measures, particularly arrangements to ease procedures for obtaining type certification for foreign cars.



**Record heroin haul by Britain in '82**

LONDON, March 26 (AP) — British customs agents seized a record 104 kilograms of high-grade heroin in fiscal 1981-82 worth an estimated 20 million pounds (\$29.2 million), but warned Friday they believe that is only one-tenth of the amount being smuggled in. "The heroin trade is expanding very rapidly," the chief investigator, Peter Cutting, said.

**U.S. playing with fire--Russia**

MOSCOW, March 26 (R) — Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov said Saturday a proposal by President Reagan to move away from nuclear deterrence in favor of an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) defense system was aimed at disarming the Soviet Union. "The present administration is continuing to tread an extremely dangerous path," Andropov said.

Commenting on a speech by Reagan this week, the Soviet leader said in an interview with the Communist Party daily *Pravda*, the strategic defensive forces of the United States will continue to be developed with the aim of acquiring first nuclear strike capability.

In his televised speech on Wednesday, Reagan suggested scrapping the current strategy of deterring Soviet attacks with a threat of immediate nuclear retaliation. He said a better approach would be to develop a defensive system that would destroy enemy missiles before they reached their target.

"This could pave the way for arms control measures to eliminate the weapons themselves," Reagan said.

But Andropov said Saturday: "The strategic defensive forces of the United States will continue to be developed and upgraded at full tilt and along quite a definite aim at that, namely that of acquiring a first strike nuclear capability." Under these conditions the intention to secure itself the possibility of destroying with the help of the ABM defenses the corresponding systems of the other side... is a bid to disarm the Soviet Union in the face of the U.S. nuclear threat."

In the interview due to appear in Sunday's

**U.K. spy, Blunt, dies**

LONDON, March 26 (R) — Anthony Blunt, the self-confessed British spy who spied for the Soviet Union, has died at the age of 75, officials said Saturday.

Ambulancemen were summoned to Blunt's London home Saturday morning. A spokesman said: "They suspected he was deceased and called a doctor who certified him dead." Blunt, a former art adviser to Queen Elizabeth, was publicly revealed as a spy in 1979 but never prosecuted.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher stunned the nation in November 1979 when she announced in parliament that Blunt was the notorious "fourth man" in a major British spy scandal which came to light in 1951.

Another spy, Donald Maclean, died in Moscow only two weeks ago.

Blunt confessed his guilt to the British authorities long before he was publicly unmasked. He was offered immunity from prosecution in 1964.

Mrs. Thatcher told parliament: "There is no doubt that British interests were seriously damaged by his activities," although it was unlikely they put British military operations and lives at risk."

Blunt was stripped of his knighthood but the revelation that he had remained the queen's art adviser for 15 years after his confession caused a major scandal.

There were repeated accusations from politicians and press of an establishment cover-up which enabled him to keep his prestige post at Buckingham Palace while lesser spies were jailed.

Blunt defected his espionage activities in a statement after he was named by Mrs. Thatcher. He said: "In the mid-1930's it seemed to me and to many of my contemporaries that the Communist Party and Russia constituted the only firm bulwark against fascism, since the Western democracies were taking an uncertain, compromising attitude toward Germany."

**Maneka's challenge to Indira**

NEW DELHI, March 26 (Agencies) — Maneka Gandhi, the prime minister's out-of-favor daughter-in-law, announced the formation of a new opposition political party Saturday that will seek to "mobilize and galvanize the youth of the country."

"Our main emphasis is that we are youth oriented," Mrs. Gandhi, 26, told reporters. "We are not of youth but we are for youth."

She described the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch (all-India Sanjay party) as "centrist" and said its main focus would be on employment.

"No (present) party in the country is youth oriented and employment oriented." Unless you can get the youth moving, I don't think you can get the country moving," said Mrs. Gandhi, wearing a lime-green top and cream colored sari.

The new party is named after her late husband and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's late son, Sanjay, who was killed in an airplane crash in June 1980.

More than 800,000 people from across the country have already paid one rupee (10 U.S. cents) to join the party and more applications are being received daily, the younger Mrs. Gandhi said.

Two members of parliament have defected from the prime minister's Congress Party to the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch, she said, and seven members of three state assemblies also have switched allegiance.

Predicting general elections within nine months, Maneka said she had formed party cells in most parts of India. She also announced she would fight the next elections from the North Indian constituency of Amethi now held by Mrs. Gandhi's son Rajiv, placing herself in direct confrontation with the prime minister and her ruling Congress (I) Party.

Rajiv, 38, is being groomed as Mrs. Gandhi's possible successor and became one of the Congress Party's five general secretaries last month. The Amethi seat was previously held by Sanjay.

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**Reagan offers plans on arms cut**

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AFP) — President Ronald Reagan has sent letters to each of the leaders of the member countries of NATO, offering different medium-range nuclear arms reduction plans and asking the leaders to express their preferences by Monday, the *Washington Post* reported Saturday.

The newspaper quoted an unnamed high-ranking Defense Department official who was speaking Friday aboard the plane returning from Madrid to Washington. Weinberger paid a two-day official visit to Spain.

Weinberger also this week attended a North Atlantic Treaty Organization defense ministers' meeting in Portugal. At that meeting, the allies said they would welcome U.S. compromise proposals to the Soviet Union at medium-range missile talks in Geneva. So far, Washington has offered only the zero option, which calls for Moscow to withdraw its medium-range missiles aimed at Europe. In exchange, NATO would forgo deployment of its weapons, set to begin late this year.

Moscow has rejected this plan, and in increasing pressure from Europe led President Ronald Reagan this week to hint that he would no longer insist on the zero option.

The official quoted by the *Washington Post* said the letters merely sought European reactions, and did not describe Reagan's own preference.

The official also said it was natural for Reagan to seek the opinions of the allies on a compromise.

**France can't afford to fail, experts say**

PARIS, March 26 (R) — As France absorbed the implications of the government's new austerity measures Saturday, commentators said the country's Socialist leadership could not afford to fail in its attempt to shore up the battered economy.

Faced with spending limits on travel abroad, an increase in the cost of cigarettes and other items, new taxes and higher public utility charges, thousands of anxious French people telephoned travel agencies and television stations for advice.

**Treatment found for spinal deformity**

LEEDS, England, March 26 (R) — A breakthrough which could enable tens of thousands of children with bent spines to lead normal lives was announced by British doctors.

They said Friday they had developed a surgical technique to correct and halt scoliosis, a spinal deformity that can virtually bend children double and kill them.

Their first patient, seven-year-old Mark Boyes, left St. James Hospital in this northern city Friday with a straight back, two weeks after undergoing a 90-minute operation to correct a 45-degree bend in his spine. Professor Robert Dickson, head of the seven-year research project, told a news conference the

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## U.S. aide's visit aims to boost food exports

Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, March 26 — The forthcoming visit of the American Secretary of Agriculture John Block to the Kingdom aims to open the new agricultural office in the American Embassy in Jeddah which was established six weeks ago and to get acquainted with Saudi Arabian officials, especially in the field of agriculture, according to Jerome M. Kuhl, the new agricultural attaché.

Block's two-day visit, which will start here Tuesday, includes a call on King Fahd, talks with Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman Solaim, touring a farm in Kharijoo the outskirts of Riyadh and addressing the American Businessmen Group here during a working breakfast Wednesday morning. He will then leave for Jeddah to open the office and hold a press conference.

So far there are no specific projects to be discussed, according to Kuhl. Yet the main purpose of the new office is to boost the American share in the Kingdom's agricultural market. The new office will concentrate on promoting farm products only and has nothing to do with machinery, since machines fall within the Commerce Department business.

In the meantime, Saudi Business quotes Kuhl as saying that the United States is pushing for a bigger slice of \$5 billion in agricultural sales to the Kingdom.

The United States currently has a 7.2 percent, or \$486 million share of the Saudi market, which Kuhl described as one of the most dynamic and growing markets for agricultural products in the world. In 1983, Saudi Arabia imported \$6.7 billion of agricultural products, \$4 billion of which was for processed foods.

Kuhl said he hopes to double U.S. agricultural sales to Saudi Arabia in three or four years. "We'd like to see Saudi Arabia join the billion dollar club which would put the Kingdom in the ranks of China and nine other large countries," he said.

Kuhl believes that the best way to boost the United States' share of the market is to acquaint Saudi Arabian businessmen with



John Block

the full range of American agricultural products. "We will have trade shows, purchase promotions, and hold seminars," Kuhl said. He indicated that he will bring Americans to the Kingdom to examine the Saudi market and send Saudis to the United States to learn about available products.

Many times Saudi merchants don't know what American farms and food processors have to offer, he commented. Prepared seminars will teach the Kingdom's merchants how to make the most of U.S. agricultural products. Seminars may include lessons on food preparation, sales, or the proper handling of the farm commodities.

"We want to help those who use our goods to use them better so they keep coming back for more and are satisfied customers," Kuhl said.

## Toyota chief due in Dhahran today

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, March 26 — H. Kamio, senior manager and director of Toyota, is due to arrive in Dhahran Sunday evening in response to an invitation from Abdul Latif Jameel.

Kamio will be received by Muhammad Jameel, president of Abdul Latif Jameel

Establishment and Hisham Soboksi, general manager of the company's operations in Riyadh.

During his four-day visit to the Kingdom, Kamio will tour Abdul Latif Jameel Est.'s showrooms, workshops and installations in Dammam, Riyadh and Jeddah, before leaving for Dubai on Thursday.

## SASO setting standards for baking powder

By Suresh Shah  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 26 — Detailed procedures are necessary for the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization (SASO) to establish product specifications which require classification, packaging, transportation, labeling and testing.

"SASO is the only organization responsible for all activities related to standards and measurement," Yahya I. Sobol, Jeddah branch director explained in an interview with Arab News. "So far, standards have been fixed for 311 different items and commodities, they are now being considered for baking powder."

"We provide services for businessmen, importers and manufacturing companies," he said. "Details about proposed specifications and existing ones are always available at our offices here and in Riyadh."

SASO has published standards on all products, and these are available for SR10. It also publishes Standards Magazine which is available free. It gives details about the organization and its activities. More than 1,000 copies of the publication are distributed regularly to businessmen and industrialists.

"Before any standard is finalized," Sobol said, "they have to pass through a total of 24 different stages including official study, field studies, technical committees, project phase, translation of project findings, a three-month distribution, advertising, a study of comments and remarks. They next return to the technical committees and answers are sent to all organizations and individuals for comment, briefs are prepared on all remarks and the standard is re-drafted (if necessary), the new draft is translated, distributed for one month and returned to the technical committee."

"A sub-group of the board of directors publishes its report as formal news to inform everyone concerned and advertising in mass media is carried out before the final standard is published."

Sobol said that standards for different types of baking powder are now being studied with bakers and consumers invited to make comments and suggestions before April 10. The standards will be for single, double and slow-acting baking powder.



Yahya I. Sobol

Initial specifications require: the product should be free of odor; foreign matter and impurity; it should be white, homogeneous and powdered; moisture content should be no more than 8 percent in baking powder and no more than 5 percent in starch used as a filler; carbon dioxide content should not be less than 12 percent by weight; residual carbon dioxide content in bakery products in which baking powder is added should be no more than 1.5 percent; flourine content less than 15 ppm; toxic metallic elements not more than 20 ppm copper, 30 ppm zinc, 250 ppm tin, 1 ppm arsenic and 5 ppm lead.

The following filling matters are acceptable, starch 40 percent, corn or wheat flour 40 percent, ground rice 40 percent, semolina 40 percent, calcium carbonate 67 percent and calcium sulfate 35 percent. Magnesium oxide can be added as an anti-caking agent but not more than 10 mg/kg of the percentage of baking powder.

## Telephone training courses organized

RIYADH, March 26 — The Arab Telecommunications Union is organizing periodic training courses on the transfer of the telephone network from the old system to the new digital system, a responsible source told Al-Madina. The source added that this step aims to develop the telephone network and obtain the latest technology in this sphere.

## GCC ministers consider unifying housing schemes

Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, March 26 — The housing ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) started their first meeting here Saturday evening. The session was preceded by a preparatory meeting of the undersecretaries of the housing ministries held here Saturday morning to draw up the agenda. The undersecretaries had met last October for the first time to look into ways of unifying plans for the housing sector in the GCC's six countries. The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman.

The two-day ministerial meeting will consider the adoption of a unified classification

for the constructors before allowing them to work in member countries, unifying the standards that govern the qualifications of the consulting houses, the construction sector and the materials used, benefiting from the quality control centers and rationalizing the use of electricity.

Conference sources said that Bahrain has presented a paper calling for allowing the GCC citizens to have fair chances to compete for low-income residential areas in member countries.

Meanwhile, the GCC's labor and social affairs experts will hold a meeting here Sunday to discuss issues relating to manpower. The gathering will also review coordination in the field of social affairs.

## King Fahd's role in breaking Morocco - Algeria ice lauded

By a Staff Writer

RABAT, March 26 — Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Abdul Haq Al-Tazi has stressed that his country greatly appreciates the major role played by King Fahd in breaking the ice between Morocco and Algeria which resulted in the summit meeting between King Hassan and President Chedli Benjedid on Feb. 26.

In an interview with Okaz, the Moroccan minister said that King Fahd has spent a great deal of time to help achieve victory for Muslim Arab brothers and restore harmony to the Arab Maghreb.

He affirmed that King Fahd, out of his

major position in the Arab and Islamic leadership, assumes a pioneering role in settling differences among Arab and Muslim states and putting an end to disputes among sisterly states. "As a result of King Fahd's wisdom and the Kingdom's balanced policy and its keenness to close ranks and achieve solidarity, the Saudi Arabian role in the Arab and Muslim arenas greatly influences the course of events," the Moroccan minister said.

He disclosed that, while the two countries seem inclined to benefit from the border meeting by deepening solidarity, efforts are under way to convene a second meeting between the Moroccan king and Algerian president.

## Khuwaiter says

## Gulf education decisions crucial

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Resolutions and recommendations adopted by the Arab Gulf Education Bureau at its seventh session held in Muscat recently are important for the region's people, Education Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwaiter said here Saturday. In a statement to SPA, he said the bureau had decided to unify the curricula for the Arab Gulf states.

The bureau also delegated an educational

research center to study ways of improving the curricula in the Arab Gulf states.

Dr. Khuwaiter said the meeting had endorsed a study by the bureau's Educational Research Center on including health education in the curricula. It had also formulated certain measures on academic degrees obtained through correspondence courses and agreed to hold the bureau's next meeting in Doha in 1985.

## BRIEFS

### Call for vigilance

JEDDAH — The imam of the Holy Mosque in Makkah has called upon Muslims to be vigilant against the discord being sowed among them and warned against the calls of apostasy being propagated by international communism in order to destroy Muslims and divert them away from their religion, Okaz reported Saturday. The imam made his call at the Friday sermon in the Holy Mosque in Makkah.

### Yamani meets Sheikh Isa

MANAMA (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani Saturday called on Bahraini Ruler Sheikh Isa ibn Salman Al-Khalifa. The audience was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister Sheikh Khalifa ibn Salman Al-Khalifa.

### Security seminar

RIYADH (SPA) — A seminar on coordination among Arab center for security

studies, will be held here Sunday. The seminar will discuss ways to develop cooperation among scientific institutions and criminological research centers in the Arab states as well as with the rest of the world.

### Training program

RIYADH — The Council of Saudi Arabian Chambers will organize a training program in the administration and economy of maintenance in Riyadh next Saturday. The program aims to develop Saudi administrative abilities in the private sector and introduce modern scientific methods in planning and supervision of maintenance operations, Al-Jazira reported.

### Agricultural Bank's loans

ABHA — The loans provided by the Agricultural Bank in Abha amounted to SR260.4 million during the period ending in mid-January this year. Assistance extended to farmers during the same period amounted to SR75.7 million, Al-Madina reported.

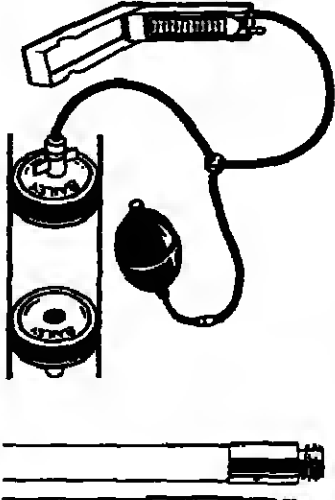
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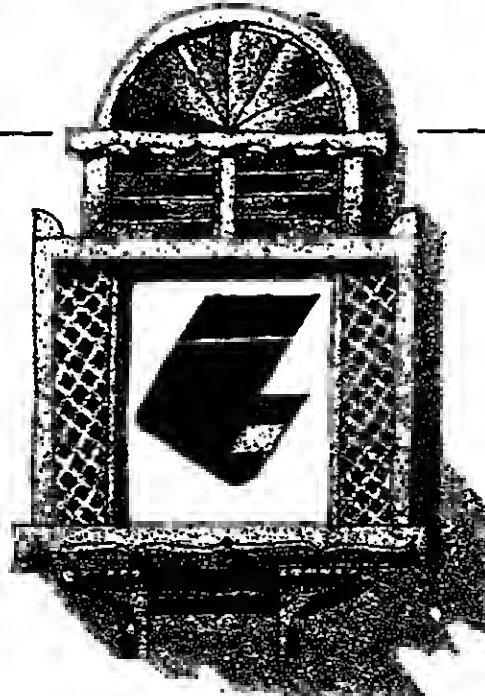


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1 <b>ALGOR</b>	REFRIGERATORS, DEEP FREEZERS, COOKERS, WASHING MACHINES, DRYERS	5 <b>*per</b>	COOKERS, WATER HEATERS.
2 <b>ARISTON</b>	COOKERS, REFRIGERATORS, DEEP FREEZERS, WASHING MACHINES, DISH WASHERS.	6 <b>sital</b>	WASHING MACHINES, REFRIGERATORS, DISH WASHERS, COOKERS, HOUSEWARES.
3 <b>FIDES</b>	REFRIGERATORS, DEEP FREEZERS, COOKERS, WASHING MACHINES, DRYERS.	7 <b>ZANUSSI</b>	REFRIGERATORS, DEEP FREEZERS, WASHING MACHINES, TUMBLE DRYERS, DISH WASHERS, COOKERS.
4 <b>IGNIS</b>	REFRIGERATORS, DEEP FREEZERS, COOKERS, WASHING MACHINES, DRYERS.	8 <b>Zoppas</b>	REFRIGERATORS, DEEP FREEZERS, WASHING MACHINES, TUMBLE DRYERS, DISH WASHERS, COOKERS.



Italian Institute for Foreign Trade  
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مركز التجارة الدولية



## Remarkable progress accomplished

# Report highlights development success

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia has established a large network of asphalted and agricultural feeder roads to facilitate the flow of commodities to remote parts of the country and registered a remarkable progress in the development of airports, seaports and railways as well as the communications sector.

A review of the Kingdom's development during the last ten years also shows a noticeable increase in the number of airports and sea ports.

Saudi Arabia has succeeded in setting up a modern communications network by linking the Kingdom directly with 75 countries through wireless and telecommunications facilities.

Nearly SR103 billion was allocated to the communications sector during the Second Five-Year Development Plan, or 15.2 percent of the total government budget.

The government has allocated SR32.1 billion or 13.7 percent of its total funds to the sector in its last year's budget.

The break-up of expenditure for the sector was as follows:

- 1—SR6.7 billion on road projects.
- 2—SR3.8 billion on sea ports.
- 3—SR11 billion on airports.
- 4—SR500 million on Saudia, the national airline.
- 5—SR678 million on the Saudi Arabian government Railway Organization (SAGRO).
- 6—SR8.5 billion on the development of posts, telephones and telegraphic service.

More than 25,000 kilometers of asphalted and agricultural feeder roads, at a rate of nearly 1,900 kilometers of new roads per year, have been established in the Kingdom, a recent report published by the Communications Ministry said.

The report said the Kingdom's road building program started in 1954 with a total of only 237 kilometers of roads.

"The total length of roads increased to 4,000 kilometers by 1966, shooting up to 19,000 kilometers by 1978. Thus 15,000 kilometers of paved roads were built in 15 years with an average of nearly 1,000 kilometers per year. The ministry constructed nearly 1,900 kilometers of roads per year between 1978 and 1982," the report added.

The Third Five-Year Development Plan has witnessed the construction of a number of highways linking the Kingdom's major cities.

The highways include the Riyadh-Dammam 383 kilometer road, Riyadh-Makkah 911 kilometer road, Makkah-Madinah 482 kilometer road, Riyadh-

Majmaah 365 kilometer road, Khamees Mushayt-Khumaseen 322 kilometer road, Hail-Jubah 224 kilometer road and Silail-Sharara 220 kilometer road.

### Railways:

The report said the Kingdom achieved a new milestone when the late King Abdul Aziz inaugurated the Riyadh-Dammam railway line in 1951.

Ever since the inauguration ceremony the Saudi Arabian Government Railway Organization (SAGRO) has implemented a number of projects to improve rail transportation between Riyadh and Dammam.

The projects include a two-way line from Dammam to Riyadh via Hofuf, three new railway stations in Dammam, Hofuf and Riyadh as well as three subways relating to projects of the National Guard and the Saudi-Bahraini Cement Company in the region.

SAGRO Chairman Faisal Al-Shobail has recently said the organization would purchase 668 wagons and 40 passenger coaches supplied with air conditioning, telephone and television network and that a maintenance center would also be set up in Riyadh and Dammam.

"Saudi railways carry 300,000 passengers annually and the number is expected to increase rapidly with the completion of new ventures and putting express trains into service," he added.

### Ports:

With the increasing volume of imports both for the public and private sectors, the Saudi Ports Authority (SPA) has embarked on a large port development program in the Kingdom.

The program includes building modern and well-equipped piers at the Kingdom's major ports.

As a result of the authority's program total piers increased from 37 in 1975 to 116 in 1980 and are expected to reach 136 by the end of the Third Plan.

The average daily unloading capacity of Jeddah port equals 56 percent of the Kingdom's imports and Dammam 33.8 percent, are considered the Kingdom's two major ports.

Saudi Arabian Port Development		
Ports	Number of piers	Production per day
1-Dammam	39	1,400 tons
2-Jubail	7	1,200 tons
A-Commercial		
B-Artificial	15	
3-Jeddah	43	1,270 tons
4-Jizan	3	1,000 tons
5-Yanbu	9	1,100 tons

## Silos, mills production increased

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — Sales by the General Organization of Silos and Mills totaled SR231.66 million in the year 1981-82, the organization's annual report said here.

The organization's production has increased by 11 million sacks of flour and three million sacks of bran, a rise of 32 percent and 48 percent respectively compared with the previous year, the report said.

The sales had saved SR515 million for the

state budget earlier paid in subsidy form to import flour and barley, the report added.

During the last ten years, the organization set up five silo projects in Riyadh, Qassim, Khamis Mushait, Dammam and Jeddah with 535,000 tons storage capacity, it said.

The organization also built mills in Riyadh, Dammam, Jeddah, Qassim and Khamis Mushait with daily capacity of 3,180 tons, the report added.

The Jeddah Islamic Port will have 45 piers by the end of the Third Plan.

The tabulation at the left illustrates the productivity and number of piers at the Kingdom's ports.

### Airports:

The Kingdom built eight new airports during the last six years. The number of airports in Saudi Arabia totaled 14 in 1975 including three international airports at Jeddah, Riyadh, and Dammam.

Jeddah's King Abdul Aziz International Airport with a capacity to accommodate 6,300 passengers daily and 80,000 pilgrims annually, was inaugurated last year. Nearly 160 planes can land at a time at the airport.

Riyadh's King Khalid International Airport is expected to go on stream in August 1983. The new airport will have five terminals, two each for international and domestic flights, in addition to a Royal Terminal.

Plans for a new international airport at Dhahran have been completed and plans also include new airports for Taif and Tabuk, Jeddah, and Dammam.

The Kingdom made a big stride in the field of telephone services during the past few years. The development of this sector is not only reflected in the increase of lines, but also in the improvement of services.

Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, in a recent statement, said the government had concluded an agreement to establish telecommunications control stations in Dirah, West of Riyadh. It is expected to go on stream by the second half of 1984 when the Arabsat is due to be launched.

Dr. Yamani said another accord had been signed recently to improve the Kingdom's micro-wave network and to raise its capacity by 50 percent during a 25-month period.

### Saudi Arabian Public Transportation Company (SAPTCO):

The company, set up in 1979, to provide commuters with good services and to lessen traffic jams on streets of major cities in the Kingdom, has a paid-up capital of SR1 billion.

Twenty percent of the company's shares are owned by the Public Investment Fund, 10 percent by the Social Insurance Authority, 20 percent by the founders and 50 percent by the public.

## Arab investment profits maintained

By Devadas Kini  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, March 26 — In spite of a 2.1 percent decrease in the interest rate in 1982, The Arab Investment Co. (TAIC) has maintained its profit level, according to Jad Suidan, newly appointed director general. Suidan, deputy director general since 1980, was promoted at the 38th board meeting held in Rabat last month.

The operating profits of TAIC in 1982, according to Suidan, were \$30.11 million while they were of \$33.91 million in 1981. Commitments were increased to \$379 million during the year, 76 percent of the total commitments of TAIC since its inception in 1974.

TAIC commitments for 1982 covered all major banking operations such as projects

## IDB annual report shows 156 projects worth \$882m funded

JEDDAH, March 26 (SPA) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) financed a total of 156 normal operations with a value of over 730 million Islamic dinars (\$882 million) since its establishment in 1976.

The bank's seventh annual report, released here, showed the bank provided loans to 46 projects in 29 member states totaling over 258 million Islamic dinars (\$310 million).

Last year, the bank gave nine loans amounting to over 53 million Islamic dinars (\$60 million).

Since 1976, the bank's capital-sharing operations totaled 49 transactions amounting to over 238 million Islamic dinars (\$291 million). The number of such operations last year stood at eight involving six countries and totaling over 28 million Islamic dinars (\$32 million).

Overall technical aid operations totaled 34, with a value of over 18 million Islamic dinars (\$21 million) and involving 18 countries.

The bank's paid-up capital stands at 1.82 billion Islamic dinars (\$2.13 billion, while members total 42 states.

## SANCST delegation schedules German visit

RIYADH, March 26 (SPA) — A delegation representing the Saudi Arabian National Center of Science and Technology (SANCST) will leave here next week for West Germany to follow up designs relating to a joint funded program agreement for development of solar technology, signed in January 1980.

Headed by SANCST's director Dr. Bakr Khoshiam, the team will discuss with West German officials designs of two peak solar farm units of 50 KW each for the Kingdom.

The units are the first to be approved under the accord and the largest to date in the world.

Under the program, two concentrators will be manufactured, assembled and tested in the Kingdom in the Saudi solar village site near Riyadh.

The development of such large solar units is an advancement of utilization technology and will introduce practical means and expertise of providing electric power for remote villages.

A unit consists of a 17-meter diameter large-scale membrane concentrator coupled with a device to convert the thermal energy collection to mechanical work to drive a 50 KW electric generator.

The unit's compact Stirling solar engine would prove the elimination of a major concern in thermal losses and low thermal efficiency. Schlaich and Partner, a civil engineering consultant firm, is the designer of the system.

## Saudia plan is tailored on its potential

JEDDAH, March 26 — Saudi Arabian Airlines (Saudia) services 43 outstations and 23 domestic stations. It carried two million passengers in 1982, *Al-Bilad* reported Saturday.

Saudia General Manager Capt. Ahmad Matar told the company's senior executives at the Saudi Club, Wednesday, that Saudia's new plan was tailored according to its actual potential, not market requirements.

For this reason, Saudia will not have to reduce its flights network, sell part of its assets or lay off its staff, like other international airline companies, to face an acute crisis. It will only have to improve its services further, cut down expenses and increase profit.

The meeting was aimed at following up the recommendations of a major Saudia conference held in Taif, two months ago, which ended by proclaiming 1983 "The Year of the Thrust."

Capt. Matar said Saudia will make the most out of its staff by placing the right man in the right place. It will also intensify specialized training and work to let the staff feel and be convinced that they belong to Saudia as much as it belongs to them.

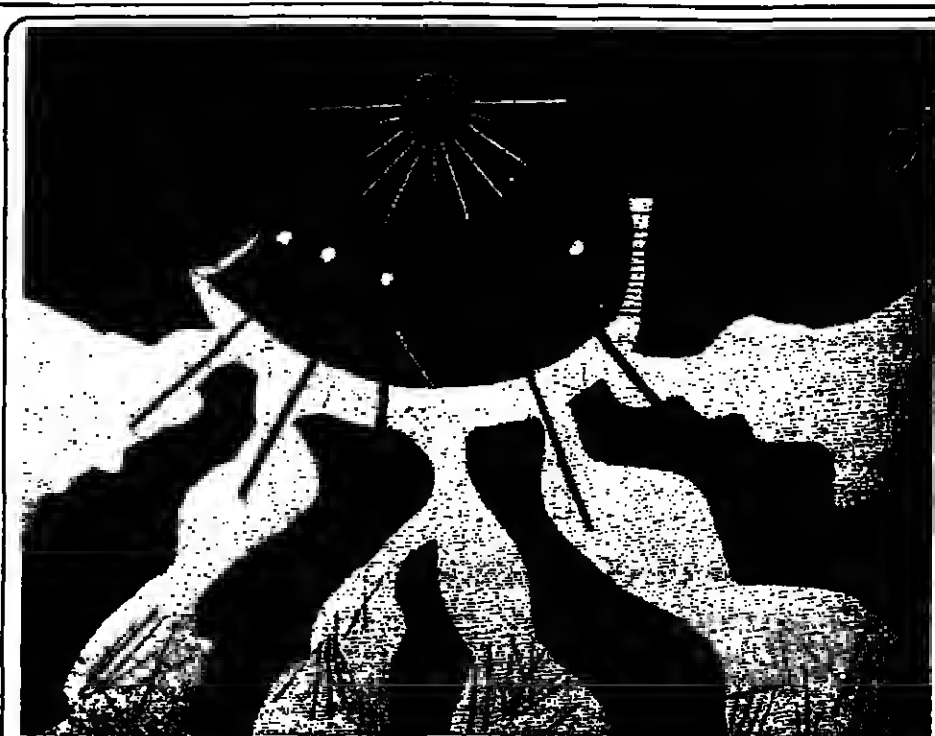
The manager said that in 1982, Saudia's operating performance went up to 93 percent, as in the case of the biggest airlines in the world, and even much better than many of them. Ground and inflight services were also greatly improved. Moreover, the leading posts were Saudized, and all maintenance operations for the company's Boeing 737 fleet were undertaken by Saudi Arabian personnel.

Capt. Matar said that predictions for 1982 were that the company would carry 9.7 million passengers. In fact, it carried 10 million and ranked 16th among airlines who are members of the Montreal-based International Air Transport Association (IATA), as far as the number of passengers was concerned. It also ranked tenth insofar as the size of its fleet was concerned. Furthermore, in 1982, the flights were 64 percent full, i.e. six percent more than the predicted 58 percent.

(\$37 million), syndicated loans (\$33 million), letters of credit re-confirmation (\$174 million), letters of credit refinancing (\$42 million), contract bonding (\$70 million), forfeit financing (\$23 million).

The major share of TAIC finances has gone to the industrial sector with 37.5 percent followed by communications (18.7 percent) while 75 percent has been claimed by three countries — Iraq (30.1 percent), Saudi Arabia (26.9 percent) and Syria (20.9 percent).

The TAIC offshore banking unit (OBU) in Bahrain will start functioning from Jun. 1983, according to Suidan, and it will be located at the New Chartered Bank Building in Bahrain. He said the next board meeting will be held in Riyadh on May 28 and will be followed by the general assembly meeting on May 29.



LIFE IN PAINTING: Artist Esmeralda Haddad believes the world is beautiful and full of life, and she brings out the nice side of life in her work. This acrylic and oil painting on jute fabric is her latest art showing a boat on a fishing trip. Her exhibition begins tonight at the Al-Atlas Hotel.

## Egyptian artist's show opens in Jeddah today

By Suresh Shah  
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, March 26 — Esmeralda Haddad will be the first Egyptian artist to hold a solo exhibition in Saudi Arabia when Jeddah Deputy Mayor Muhammad Ali Al-Kattan inaugurates her art exhibit at Al-Atlas Hotel Sunday evening. This will, incidentally, be her first exhibition in Arab countries.

The exhibition of 30 paintings and 20 graphics will remain open until April 2. It

will be open for ladies only on Monday.

An authentic representative of contemporary Egyptian painting, Mrs. Haddad derived her ideas from different sources of inspiration such as Egyptian pharaonic philosophy, Islamic arabesque and traditional forms.

Holding a diploma in fine arts from Beaux Art de Paris, she has participated in many international exhibitions at Cannes Sur Mer, Paris, Bordeaux, Vienna, Holland, Salzburg, West Germany, Romania, Canada, Mexico, Ivory Coast, Cairo and Alexandria.

"I prefer red and blue colors the artist explained." Sun and water are life, and I prefer to portray a beautiful face, the nice side of life, she said. "I am optimistic, the world is beautiful and full of life. Looking at my paintings, you should get peace and pleasure, I do not use dark colors, which would depict pessimism in my work."

She started her career a decade ago with oil paintings, followed by collage, integrating real objects such as wood, sand and bronze, in the work giving a three-dimensional effect to the paintings.

"My latest is paintings on jute fabric, a very individual style, latest in the new art," Esmeralda said.

Some of her art work is on display at the Egyptian Museum of Modern Art and Cairo Sheraton Hotel, Concord Hotel in Paris and other hotels and educational institutions.

She is in love with beaches and water, and her favorite theme is the sea, waves, boats, fish, the sky, clouds, birds and the sun. Her works on display are priced in the range of SR1,000 to SR15,000 for each.



DESERT SCENE: A Bedouin is shown here walking between palm trees in the desert.

## Prayer Times

Sunday	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr (Dawn)	4:54	4:54	4:26	4:12	4:36	5:06
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:26	12:27	11:58	11:45	12:10	12:39
Asr (Afternoon)	3:52	3:55	3:26	3:14	3:38	4:09
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:35	6:36	6:08	5:55	6:19	6:49
Isha (Night)	8:05	8:06	7:38	7:25	7:49	8:19

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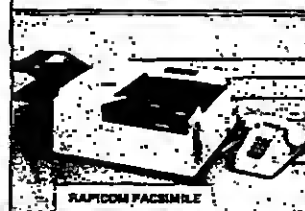
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## Neumann says

## Hussein's role hinges on Israel's W. Bank stand

WASHINGTON, March 26 (Agencies) — If Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin insists on retaining control of the West Bank "there is nothing to discuss" in peace talks with King Hussein of Jordan, says a former U.S. ambassador.

Hussein will deal with Israel under U.S. President Ronald Reagan's initiative only "if the fate of the West Bank is negotiable," said Robert Neumann.

The former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia is now a senior adviser at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies. He met with Hussein in

## 'Brotherhood' to map out new strategy

BONN, March 26 (R) — The Muslim Brotherhood has regrouped since it was crushed in the city of Hama last year and is looking for new tactics for restoring Islamic values, according to Adnan Saadeddin, one of the movement's leaders.

Saadeddin, who describes himself as the political head of Syrian Brotherhood, was speaking in an interview during a visit to West Germany this week.

Saadeddin stressed that the Islamic movement in Syria was anxious to avoid repeating what he called the mistakes and contradictions of the Iranian revolution. "I don't want to be an Ayatollah. I want to be a private citizen in a democratic country which respects Islamic values," he said. Saadeddin said the Iranian revolution had raised great hopes in many Islamic countries which had now been dashed.

Attacking Iran's relations with the Syrian and South Yemen governments, he said: "How can leaders call themselves Islamic and work together with regimes that suppress Islam?"

Asked whether his movement wanted to eliminate Western influence in the Islamic world, Saadeddin replied: "There are traditions and values that we do not want to import, but there is technical progress in the West which we do want to import."

"Don't you think the family has been destroyed in the West, that sexual values have been destroyed? Once the West had only two sexual diseases, now it has 28. Should we import this?" he asked.

He said his movement, blamed by the authorities for the February, 1982, Hama uprising which the Syrian Army suppressed after several weeks with great loss of life, had formed a "national alliance" with other opposition groups.

The Islamic movement must adopt new tactics now to save the civilian population from being the "main victims" of any anti-government violence, he said.

Other Syrian exile sources said there had been bitter disputes within the Islamic movement over responsibility for the high civilian death toll in Hama and several senior figures in the Muslim Brotherhood had been ousted.

## Turkey, Italy probe smuggling

ANKARA, March 26 (R) — Italian police and security officials began talks here on arms and narcotics smuggling links between Italy and Turkey.

Their visit was linked by Turkish newspapers to inquiries by Italian police into the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul in Rome by a Turk, Mehmet Ali Agca, in 1981, and other underworld links between the countries.

Several drug smuggling trials being held in Turkey involve allegations of links with Italian smugglers.

Informed sources say Turkish smugglers channelling heroin through Turkey from Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran send much of the drug to distributors in Italy. There are also arms smuggling links, they say.

Italian police chief Giovanni Rinaldo Coranas told reporters after the five-man delegation met Turkish police officers: "We have discussed the relationship between terrorism and arms and drug smuggling. The meeting made clear the need for closer cooperation."

The delegation will have further talks before returning home, officials said.

Earlier, a Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed Turkey's displeasure at the rejection of its request to Switzerland to extradite a Turk linked with Mehmet Ali Agca. The Swiss Supreme Court rejected the request two days ago.

Amman in late January.

Reagan outlined his plan for Palestinian self-rule on the West Bank and in Gaza last Sept. 1. The peace talks he proposed have not been held, although U.S. officials still hope Begin and Hussein will agree to negotiations.

Begin has denounced Reagan's plan for establishing a Palestinian homeland on Israeli-held land as a prescription for Israel's destruction. Hussein taken a more ambiguous position, showing interest in the plan but insisting on preconditions.

Among them are an end to Israel settlements on the West Bank and a withdrawal of troops from Lebanon.

Neumann, in an interview Thursday, indicated there is at least one more condition that Begin agree before the talks are held that the future of the West Bank is to be decided at the table.

The Israeli prime minister proposed at Camp David in 1978 autonomy for the Palestinian Arabs who live under Israeli rule. But he has the West Bank part of the historic land of Israel.

"I found no Arab on the West Bank interested in autonomy except in the Camp David sense as transitional to something else, even if it were more generous than Begin has offered," Neumann said.

If control of the territory "cannot be discussed, there is nothing to discuss," he said. "The Jordanian precondition is that negotiations are worthwhile only if they deal with the substance."

The former ambassador said Reagan tried to "hedge the Gulf" between Begin and Hussein by suggesting that Israel trade territory for peace.

Meanwhile, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat will arrive in Amman Sunday for meetings which King Hussein has said will be crucial for President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative.

## Spring signals renewal of Afghan fighting

NEW DELHI, March 26 (AP) — The spring thaw has reached Afghanistan and a new fighting season soon will bud with little change in the stalemated struggle between the Soviet-occupied regime in Kabul and freedom fighters, a Western analysis says.

"At the end of the winter, the (Kabul) regime's legitimacy, the Sovietization of Kabul and the Soviet mastery over the Afghan people must still be considered very long-term propositions indeed," the analysis says.

The Mujahedeen squeezed the Afghan capital during the winter for the first time, curtailing electricity and the flow of food and other supplies to bring the three-year-old war home to Kabul residents, says the report from a diplomatic source who requested not to be identified. As expected, Kabul residents blamed the Soviet occupiers for the shortages rather than the freedom fighters.

The fighters also stepped up pressure within Kabul with more political assassinations, bombings of restaurants frequented by party members and bold attacks on the Soviet Micro Rayon housing complex and the Bala Hissar fortress, the report says.

Soviet and regime forces have fared no better in recent months, either in their immediate or long-term objectives, the report says.

The scorched earth policy adopted by the Soviets to deprive the Mujahedeen of food, shelter and popular support had no lasting effect, the analysis says.

Massive Soviet and Afghan attacks on the Shomali and Panjsher Valley areas north of Kabul and Logar to the south forced the shifting of population centers and resistance bases. The regime does not have the forces to hold the rugged countryside, however, and the freedom fighters returned when the troops withdrew. They "remain a viable force" in these areas, the report says.

## Egyptian lawyers to go on strike

CAIRO, March 26 (AP) — Some leaders of the Bar Association on Friday called their 30,000 colleagues to stage a one-day strike next week unless President Hosni Mubarak intervenes to stop parliament from passing a new bill changing their syndicate's statutes.

The move was seen here as a direct challenge to Mubarak by the former board members whom his predecessor, the late Anwar Sadat, dismissed and later arrested along with more than 1,500 political opponents and extremists in 1981 for their vehement opposition to the Camp David peace accords which produced the 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

## Soviet-Libyan treaty angers Sudanese leader

KHARTOUM, March 26 (AP) — A Soviet-Libyan friendship treaty, if it materializes, would make Libya an "undeclared" member of the Communist bloc's Warsaw Pact, President Jaafar Numeiri said in an interview published Saturday.

"In spite of what I read in the news about such a treaty, I still regard it as improbable or, at least, I hope it will not come about," Numeiri told the daily newspaper *Al-Sahafa*.

Numeiri was commenting on a joint communique released in Moscow last Saturday following a visit by Maj. Abdul Salam Jaloud, second-in-command to Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi. The communique said the two sides "reached an understanding in principle on concluding a treaty of friendship and cooperation between them."

If a treaty is concluded, Numeiri said, "it would mean that Libya had joined the Warsaw Pact undeclared, a matter which would have dangerous effects."

The Soviet Union has friendship treaties with Syria and Iraq. A similar pact with Egypt signed in 1971 was unilaterally abrogated by the late President Anwar Sadat in 1976.

The newspaper quoted Numeiri as saying the role of the Soviet Union as a big power "goes beyond linking its interest with an aggressive entity like Libya to maintain peace and security in the Arab region and Africa."

## Hurd in Kuwait

KUWAIT, March 26 (AP) — British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Douglas Hurd, arrived Friday at the start of a four-state Arab tour that was expected to center on means of arresting the current deterioration in the Middle East situation.

Hurd told newsmen at Kuwait airport that he was carrying "no specific proposals." But he said he would be discussing the latest developments in the Middle East.

## Anniversary passes without fanfare

## Camp David accord failed to solve Middle East crisis

CAIRO, March 26 (R) — Four years after it was signed amid fanfare on the White House lawn, Egypt's peace treaty with Israel remains intact in principle but frayed in spirit.

The smiles and speeches of the ceremony on March 26, 1979, have long given way to frosty observance of a pact which failed to work out the way either of the two main partners had hoped.

No ceremonies are planned in Cairo to mark the anniversary. Egypt, commenting on peace treaty with Israel, Saturday said the pact had failed to bring a comprehensive Middle East settlement because of Israeli intransigence.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali told reporters lasting peace in the region had not been achieved because of Israel's "intransigence and its desire to annex the West Bank and Gaza."

The chief architect of the treaty recently said prospects look dismal for an overall Middle East settlement. The assessment by former President Jimmy Carter during a recent Middle East tour is not shared by Reagan administration officials. At least in public, they continue to voice hopes for reviving a long-moribund peace drive.

Nevertheless, they are still preoccupied with slow-moving efforts to get Israeli and other foreign troops out of Lebanon, an important aspect of the Middle East picture although a sideshow to the comprehensive peace process.

At the same time, Middle East specialists are raising far-reaching questions about chances for breathing new life into Camp David accord, despite President Reagan's sweeping peace initiative which is now nearly seven months old.

For Egypt, the existence of the treaty

proved a major embarrassment when Israel invaded Lebanon last June. This happened when Egypt, having just recovered all but a fragment of the Sinai peninsula from Israel by agreement, was seeking to impress on the rest of the Arab world the benefits to be secured through peace.

The Egyptian hope was that this would persuade other Arab countries to restore the diplomatic ties with Cairo which they broke off at the time of the treaty. Such hopes receded sharply as the Lebanon conflict raged on.

Egypt's public criticism of Israel became more and more strident. Last September, following the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut, the Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv was recalled. He has not returned or been replaced. Despite criticism at home and abroad, President Hosni Mubarak repeatedly reaffirmed Egypt's commitment to the treaty.

With Egypt facing severe economic struggles, propped up to a large extent by American aid, any return to a war footing could shatter Mubarak's dream of leading his country to prosperity.

President Mubarak recently launched a sharp attack on the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for suggesting that Egypt should break off the peace treaty. While refusing to renounce the treaty, the Mubarak administration is keeping contacts with Israel to a minimum. It says the Egyptian ambassador will not return to Tel Aviv until all Israeli troops leave Lebanon.

Hardly any Egyptian tourists visit Israel. The government press regularly accuses Israel of breaking the spirit of the peace treaty by attacking Lebanon and by refusing to negotiate seriously on a homeland for the Palestinians.

## BRIEFS

KUWAIT, (R) — The Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, is to make an official visit to Oman, Kuwait's Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah said Saturday.

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will begin a four-day state visit to China on April 1, the first leg of an Asian tour which will also include North Korea, Japan and Indonesia, officials said Saturday.

MANAGUA (R) — The Defense Minister of South Yemen, Col. Saleh Mosleh Qasseb, arrived in Nicaragua Friday night accompanied by the chief of the Yemeni army forces' anti-aircraft regiment, diplomat sources said. They said no reason for the visit had been given.

MANAMA (AP) — Crown Prince Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al-Khalifa flew to London en route to Washington Saturday for cooperation talks with U.S. officials, the Gulf News Agency reported.

LONDON (R) — The left-wing Iranian opposition Mujahedeen Organization said Saturday its forces and Kurdish guerrillas attacked three Revolutionary Guard bases in the western province of Kurdistan over the past week, killing 53 guards and wounding 42.

RABAT (R) — The Moroccan Navy intercepted six Spanish trawlers this week fishing in a prohibited zone off Melhda near Kemtra north of Rabat and escorted them into Casablanca harbor, the Moroccan news agency Map said.

TEL AVIV (AFP) — A small bomb exploded Saturday in Bethlehem, in the Israeli-occupied West Bank territory, but there were no casualties, Palestinian sources said.

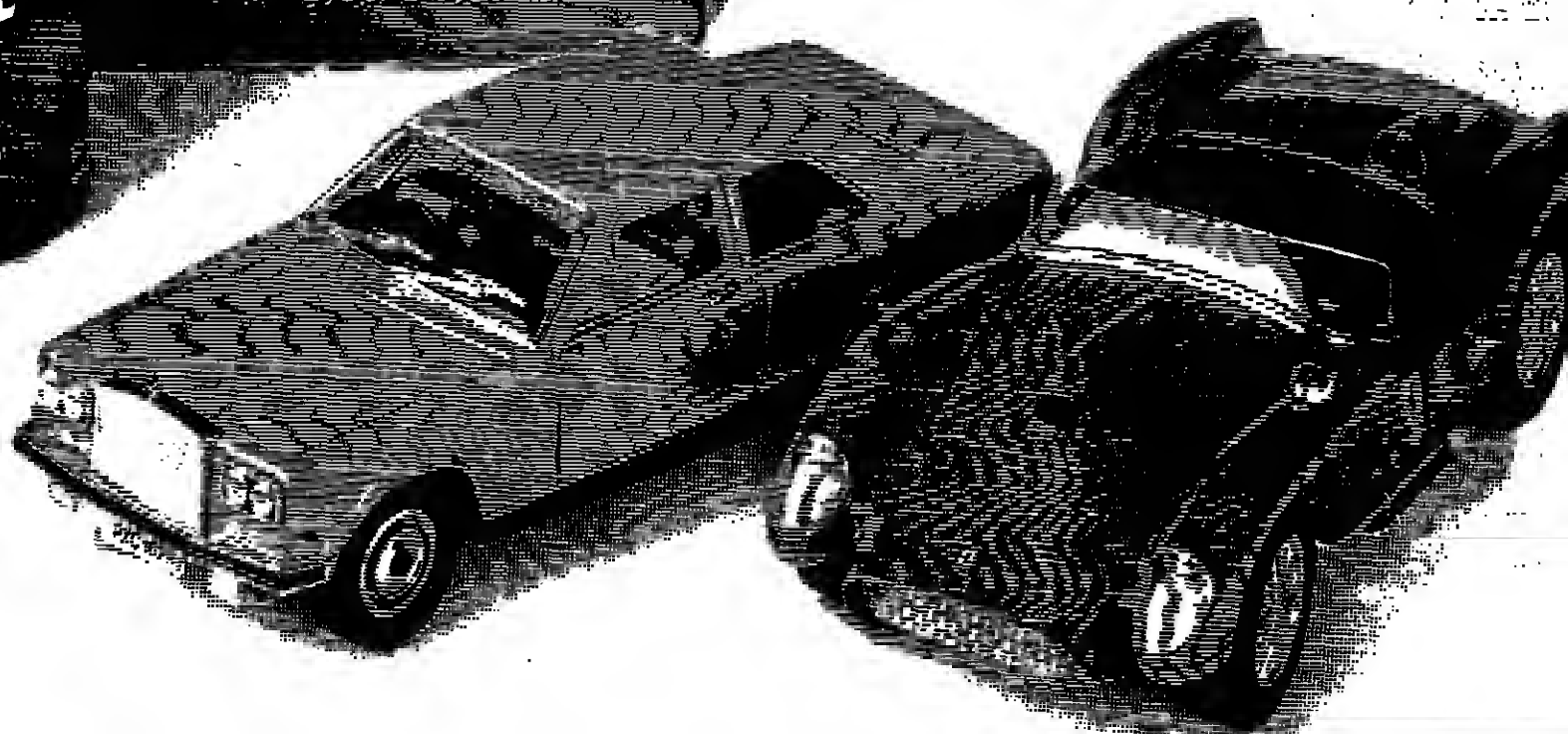
ADEN (R) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Muhammad and Soviet Deputy Defense Minister Sergei Gerasimov met Friday night and discussed the Middle East situation and bilateral issues, officials said Saturday.

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## S. African tension will explode--Kaunda

LONDON, March 26 (AP) — Racial tension in South Africa could explode into violence within three years if the West continues its financial support of the white minority government, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda warned Friday.

"You are sitting on top of a volcano," he warned a news conference. "It is going to explode whether you or I like it or not."

Talking to reporters at the end of his four-day state visit to Britain, Kaunda said race war in South Africa would mean the killing of hundreds of thousands of innocent people that "would make the French Revolution look like a Sunday morning picnic."

"Time is not with us. I do not see it going beyond three or four years from now without a major explosion."

He said he was aware that Britain did not support apartheid, but added: "I would like to warn brothers and sisters investing in South Africa that what they are doing is supporting apartheid financially and economically, and strengthening it politically. Kaunda said independent, black-ruled African states offered opportunities for investment in strategic materials such as oil, copper and chrome which the West now buys from South Africa."

The 59-year-old leader asked understanding for his country and other developing countries plagued by debt and political instability. "You can't expect a child no matter how well it is brought up to start doing everything an adult does," he said.

Zambia's copper-dependent economy is in dire straits, with foreign debts of more than 1.5 billion pounds (\$2.2 billion). The British government Wednesday announced an economic aid package worth 9.3 million pounds (\$13.5 million) for Zambia, a member of the 47-nation Commonwealth.

Kaunda said he had no intention of intervening in the problems of Zimbabwe or meeting with his friend Joshua Nkomo, Zim-

babwe's opposition leader who fled to London last week, saying his life was in danger from the security forces of his rival. "The only person who can help Nkomo is Prime Minister Robert Mugabe and Nkomo himself," he said.

Kaunda lunched with British bankers and businessmen in part of his efforts to encourage more investment in Zambia before concluding the first Zambian state visit since his country, formerly Northern Rhodesia, gained its independence from Britain in 1964.

## Guatemala poll said to be far off

GUATEMALA CITY, March 26 (R) — The Guatemalan government said that it would take months to organize elections in the country.

President Efraim Rios Montt announced Wednesday, the anniversary of the military coup which brought him to power, that he would permit a return to democracy but gave no date for elections. Government spokesman Gonzalo Asturias said fraud and corruption in the compiling of previous electoral registers made it hard for elections to be held in the near future.

"It is preferable to wait months and lay solid bases to build a stable, modern and pluralistic democracy rather than to rush into starting a process based on obviously adulterated documentation," he said.

Under the three electoral laws signed by Gen. Rios Montt on Wednesday, a new electoral roll will be compiled by issuing everyone with a special electronically coded identity card. The young officers who staged last year's coup gave electoral fraud and other corruption in public life as one of their reasons.

Leftist guerrillas fighting the government have already rejected an amnesty accompanying the new laws and have accused the president of trying merely to simulate democracy.

## Marx case undecided

SANTA MONICA, California, March 26 (R) — A jury reported here that it was unable to decide whether Groucho Marx's companion Ernie Fleming fraudulently took more than \$400,000 from the comedian. Judge Jacqueline Weiss told the nine-woman, three-man panel to take a fresh look at the case Monday to see if it could break the deadlock.

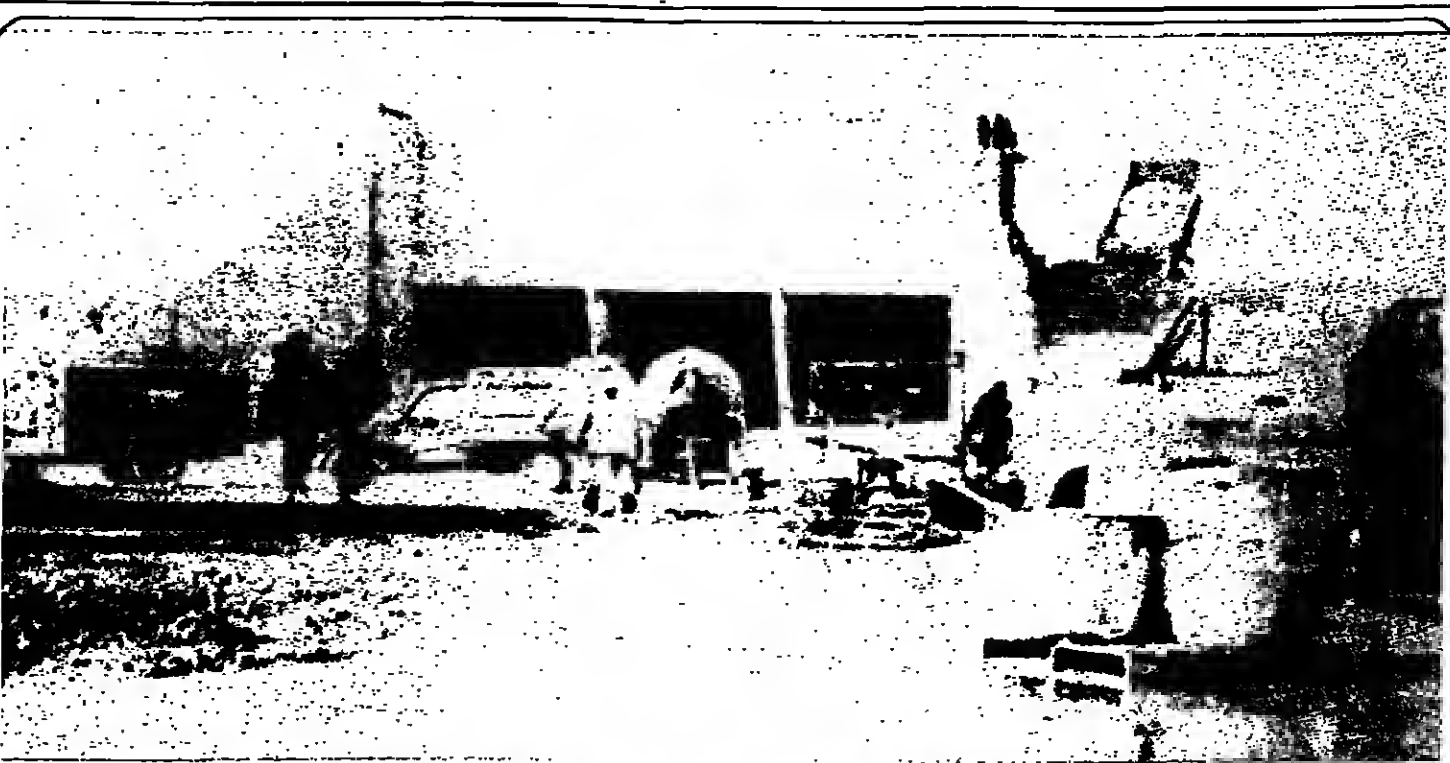
The 42-year-old Miss Fleming, who was Marx's companion from 1971 until his death at the age of 86 in 1977, is being sued by the Bank of America, the executor of Marx's estate, for \$1,680,000. The bank alleges that she obtained \$400,000, two houses and other property from the comedian by exerting undue influence over him.

The bank has also charged Miss Fleming with misrepresenting herself as Marx's manager. The jury indicated it had reached a decision on this part of the case in favor of the bank.

## Summer time in Europe

LONDON, March 26 (R) — Most European countries, including all 10 members of the European Community, switch to summer time this weekend, acting in concert after years of confusion. The clocks go forward one hour at 0200 GMT Sunday, marking the start of a three-year cooperation trial agreed last June.

Britain and Ireland remain one hour behind most of the community and Greece stays one hour ahead of the others. The Soviet Union, Albania, Iceland and Turkey set their own dates for the switch, while Yugoslavia does not change to summer time.



MISSILE 'GARAGE': Work continues on one of six concrete reinforced 'garages' that will eventually house Cruise missiles at RAF Greenham Common, England.

## U.K. missile garage to be ready by year-end

LONDON, March 26 (AFP) — Only one of six "garages" designed to house 96 U.S. Cruise nuclear missiles at Greenham Common military base north of here will be ready by the end of this year, it was learned here.

The *Daily Telegraph* reported Friday that one of the six "garages," each of which will house 16 missiles with their transport-launchers, and two control centers, will be operational next December. It said the other five would be ready around mid-1984.

The garages, half buried in the earth, are 45 meters long with six-meter-thick walls designed to withstand a nuclear attack of 30 kilograms percussion per square centimeter, reporters were told. Each missile shelter will be equipped with six steel-framed glass doors weighing 75 tons each. The doors will require three minutes to open, but only one minute to close.

One of the six missile shelters will be larger than the rest, lodging 12 instead of a "quick

reaction alert" team capable of getting an undisclosed number of missiles out of the complex at a moment's notice.

In the event of a nuclear attack, the Cruise missiles would not be fired from the Greenham base, but would be distributed over the countryside on their mobile launchers within a radius of from 75 to 150 miles, British Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine said.

## Argentine editor granted embassy asylum

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 26 (AP) — Magazine editor Jorge Fontevicchia, whose arrest had been ordered by the military regime, was granted asylum Friday in the Venezuelan Embassy here, embassy first secretary Alida Rodriguez said.

Mrs. Rodriguez said that Fontevicchia, whose arrest was ordered Thursday following

the impoundment of the current issue of his magazine *La Semana*, entered the embassy at midday.

She said the 28-year-old editor, who is accused of subversion by Argentine military authorities, was in good health. She said Venezuelan Ambassador Jorge Danger had informed Argentine authorities Fontevic-

chia's request for asylum had been granted.

A safe-conduct for Fontevicchia's departure from Argentina would be requested next week, Mrs. Rodriguez said.

The government invoked state of siege emergency powers to impound *La Semana's* 60,000-copy circulation and order the editor's arrest.

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# Voluntary refugee repatriation ideal solution, OAU meeting says

ARUSHA, Tanzania, March 26 (AFP) — Voluntary repatriation remains the ideal solution to the world's refugee problem provided the returnees had guarantees of an amnesty, personal safety and long-term resettlement aid.

This was one of the conclusions of a week-long conference on refugees which brought delegates from the Organization of African Unity and representatives of about 60 international charities to this town in northern Tanzania.

The conference appealed to all African governments — who are due to meet in Addis Ababa in June in a third bid to hold their long overdue 19th annual summit — to ratify the African human and people's rights charter, which incorporates the right to asylum of all persecuted peoples. The charter also includes a ban on the collective expulsion of foreign communities.

The charter was adopted by the 18th summit, held in Nairobi in 1981, but so far it has only been signed by 17 of the OAU's 50 member states, and ratified by only six. Delegates at the Arusha conference, which wound up Friday night, felt that adoption of the charter could help remove some of the causes of the refugee problem.

Over the past six months Africa has witnessed a series of new tragedies affecting displaced people on the continent, such as the flight to Rwanda of some 45,000 persons living in Uganda, after a wave of persecution, and South Africa's attack on refugees in Lesotho belonging to the African National Congress.

Earlier this year more than one million foreigners were thrown out of Nigeria, a new surge of refugees recently crossed from Zimbabwe to Botswana, and in the Horn of

Africa Ethiopia and Djibouti have signed an agreement with the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees on repatriation of 30,000 refugees in Djibouti.

Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere voiced concern over the increase in refugee migrations throughout Africa, when he opened the meeting Monday.

Speakers at the conference stressed the need for long-term planning involving the people of the host country in refugee resettlement, rather than simple emergency aid programs. Delegates also called for closer coordination between the UNHCR, African governments and local or international relief organizations.

Another problem discussed was the fate of tens of thousands of de facto refugees who are not recognized as such by either their host governments or the UNHCR. And a document circulated by the International Red Cross (ICRC) noted that perhaps two million people had been displaced by wars and drought within their own borders.

Relief organizations often find themselves alone in aiding such people, who do not benefit from any kind of official recognition by the local governments. Next year a second International Conference on Refugees in Africa (ICARA), in 1981, produced almost \$100 million in relief funds, but this figure was misleading, since much of it consisted of sums already allocated by various donor countries.

President Nyerere, making a new appeal for aid, said that the refugee tragedy was worsening at a time when the biting recession made it increasingly difficult to provide the aid that was needed.

In a reference to events in Nigeria, and perhaps also to what happened in Uganda,

Nyerere said there was a danger that "refugees or even simple migrants can become scapegoats forced to take the blame for problems which have little or nothing to do with them."

He called for refugee camps to be abolished and for refugees to be absorbed by the local population where there was no short-term likelihood of repatriation. "Very many African nations are made up of a lot of old waves of refugees," he said in reference to the huge tribal migrations of the past.

In the case of Tanzania, which has 174,000 refugees, the authorities hoped that "all the long-term refugees will eventually become Tanzanians."

Delegates were careful throughout the conference to avoid any directly political issue, or raising specific cases. But several people expressed disappointment that the refugees themselves had no direct say during the meeting, and suggested that in future they should be represented at discussions which concerned their future.

## BRIEFS

GUADALAJARA, Mexico (AP) — An underground explosion apparently triggered by chemical wastes ripped through a residential neighborhood here Friday, injuring 48 persons and causing considerable property damage, authorities said. A police spokesman said the blast that tore up eight city blocks was "apparently caused by substances containing hydrocarbons" that seeped into the city's sewer system from a dump on the outskirts of Guadalajara owned by the state oil monopoly Pemex.

ATHENS (AP) — Marcos Vafiadis, self-styled premier of the Communist rebel faction during the Greek Civil War following World War II, returned home Friday after 34 years in exile in the Soviet Union. Vafiadis, 76, came back three months after Socialist Premier Andreas Papandreu issued an open invitation to 29,000 Greek political refugees to return home from Eastern Europe. "I'm overjoyed to be in Greece again," Vafiadis said at the airport.

LONDON (AFP) — Greater London Council leader Ken Livingstone, dubbed in the British press as "Red Ken", announced that he will welcome Moscow Mayor Vladimir Ponomarev to London in May. Livingstone, a labor left-winger, said the six-day visit of Ponomarev along with a Soviet delegation would include tourist visits but also talks on international peace and human rights.

CUESTA BLANCA, Mexico (AP) — Seven persons were killed and 50 persons were injured here when a storeroom of fireworks and rockets exploded, police said Friday.

LONDON (AFP) — The International Press Institute (IPI) sent a strong protest to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe over the expulsion of Nick Worrall, Harare correspondent for the London *Guardian*. In a telegram to Mugabe, IPI Director Peter Galliner said that his government's attack on Worrall as an "enemy of the people" for his writing on events in Zimbabwe made "a mockery of your government's policy to set an example in developing a free and independent press and to support a free flow of information."

BELFAST (AFP) — A former soldier in Northern Ireland was wounded in an attack Friday night by a masked man, police reported here. They said the victim was shot through the windshield of the car he was driving near Cookstown in County Tyrone west of here. He was wounded in the face and hands. In another attack Friday morning, two masked men seriously wounded a trade union official as he was going to work here.

# Walesa told to pay tax, fine

WARSAW, March 26 (R) — Tax officials told Lech Walesa, who led the now-banned independent trade union Solidarity, he must pay tax and a fine totaling 230,000 zlotys (more than \$2,700) on a minibus his wife received as a gift from the West, a spokesman at his home said Friday.

Walesa and his wife Danuta were summoned to a tax office in the northern city of Gdansk, where they live, and questioned about how they acquired the bus, which they still have, the spokesman said.

Walesa told the officials the bus was a gift received in 1981 to help his wife transport their family, then numbering six children, the spokesman said. The spokesman said he did not know who had donated the bus.

Despite these explanations, the officials told Walesa he must pay tax of 130,000 zlotys (about \$1,530) and a fine of 100,000 zlotys (about \$1,175) for delay in reporting the gift, the spokesman said.

Walesa said he would appeal against the decision but might have difficulty finding the appropriate documents because the Solidarity secretariat no longer existed.

Mrs. Walesa used the bus to travel with some of her children to visit her husband when he was in detention last year in Arlamow, southeast Poland. The officials also questioned Walesa about his personal finances, the spokesman said.

He told the officials he had \$170 in a bank account in Gdansk and \$600 in an account in nearby Sopot, but had no bank account abroad. He was asked how many foreign awards he had collected and replied that so far he had picked up none.

Among awards bestowed on him have been a peace prize by a Swedish magazine *Arbetet* and a freedom prize worth 50,000 Swedish crowns (\$7,000) by two Scandinavian newspapers.

# Japanese battle toads

TOKYO, March 26 (AFP) — Inhabitants of Oshima Island, 100 kilometers off Tokyo, have spent the past month battling an unexpected invasion of "millions" of toads, unknown to this island three years ago.

They appeared along the shores during the last rainy season and apparently multiplied by leaps and bounds for lack of natural enemies. Often as large as a hand, they eventually moved out in close order to sweep over roads, gardens and homes.

Last week, at the height of the invasion, a "special force" of city employees was mobilized to set the torch to a mob of toads swarming over 15 square meters of waste-

land. Between 5,000 and 7,000 were killed. A cold front has closed in since then, and the undesirable seem to have withdrawn to their mountain "bases" to the great relief of the islanders. Oshima, a volcanic island of some 100 square kilometers, attracts 500,000 tourists annually. Lacking fresh water, the island did not host toads until recently.

According to island authorities, the first known specimen could have been innocently brought in by a natural science teacher for an anatomy course. Since toads secrete a poisonous substance, they do not risk being devoured by snakes or crows, said island authorities, who are now wondering what to do about millions of toad eggs.

# Salvador martial law extended by a month

SAN SALVADOR, March 26 (AFP) — The Salvadoran Parliament extended martial law by a month, as it has monthly since March, 1980 when the state of siege was first declared. Constitutional rights, including freedom of expression and the privacy of correspondence, have been suspended under martial law.

Meanwhile, in Chalatenango in northern El Salvador, 2,500 soldiers battled for the third day Friday in a row against rebels. An army spokesman said the rebels were putting up stiff resistance. But he gave no details on the fight.

The army circulated pictures of 18 persons accused of entering the country clandestinely to try to assassinate Pope John Paul II during his recent visit. Army spokesman gave no details on the suspects, merely denouncing them as "terrorists". One person has already been arrested in this affair.

In other developments, several bodies were found by authorities and a national guard corporal was killed in the northern suburbs of the capital.

# Kreisky's future plans

VIENNA, March 26 (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said he would not head a coalition government if his Socialist Party lost its absolute majority in general elections on April 24.

"But if the Socialists lost a few votes and just missed the absolute majority, I would be prepared to head a minority government for an interim period until we could hold new elections," he said.

Dr. Kreisky, 72, has headed Socialist majority governments since 1971 and is campaigning for a fifth election victory. Despite several years of poor health, doctors have passed him to seek re-election.

# ROC establishes ties

TAIPEI, March 26 (CNA) — The Republic of China established diplomatic relations with the Solomon Islands, a new independent state in the Pacific, from Thursday last, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced here Saturday.

Taipei has already established relations with St. Vincent in the Caribbean.

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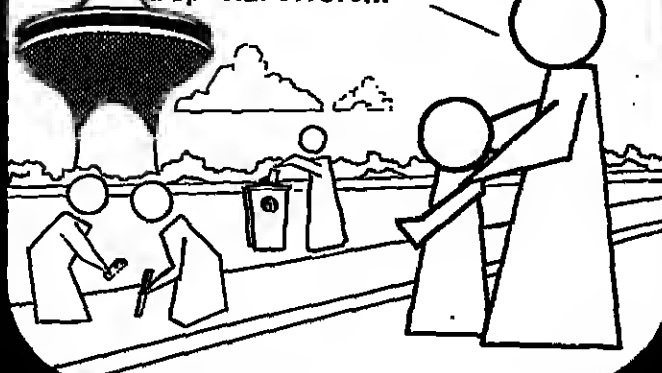
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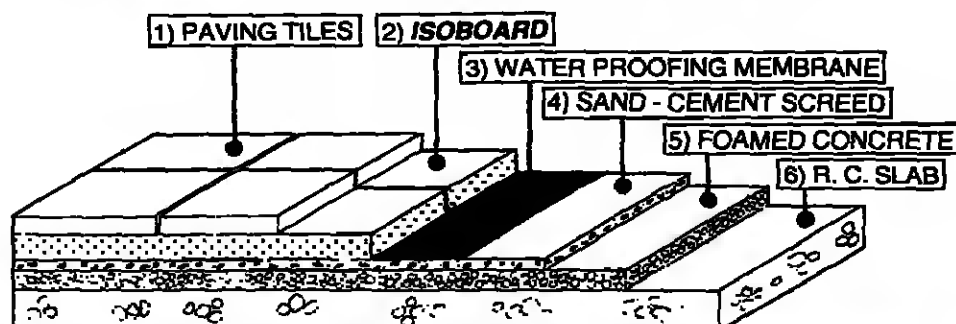


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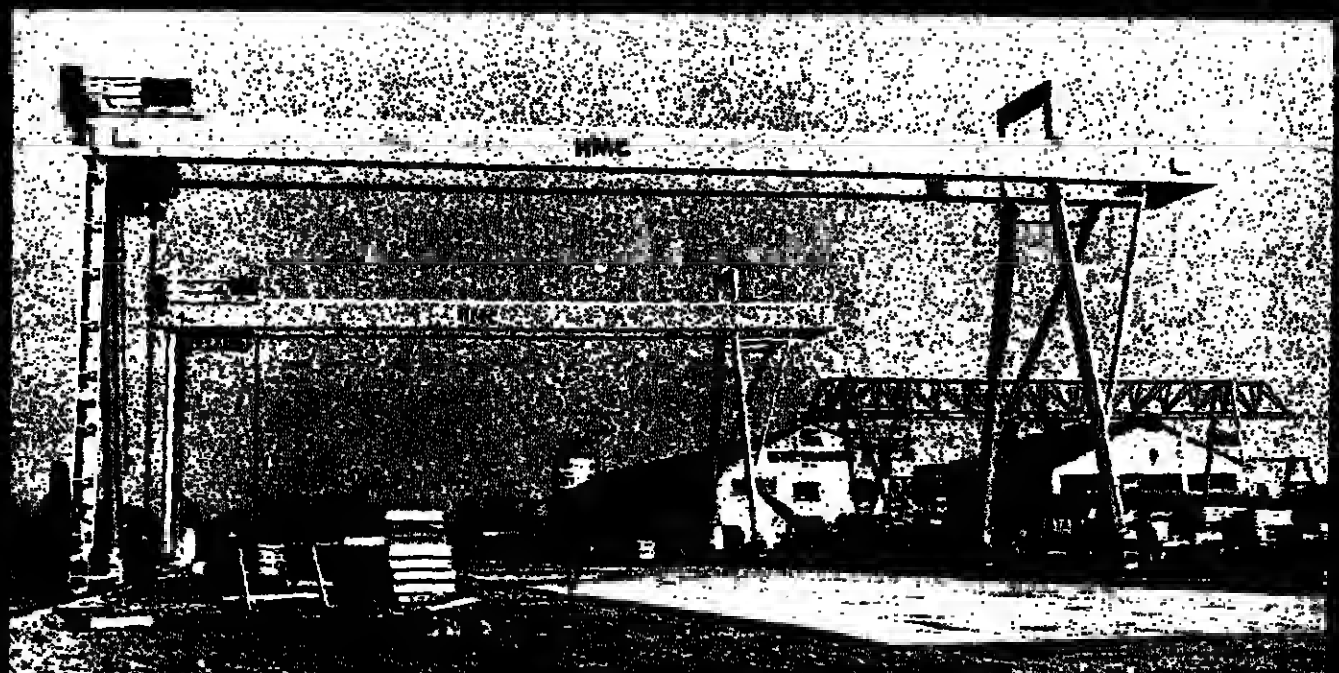
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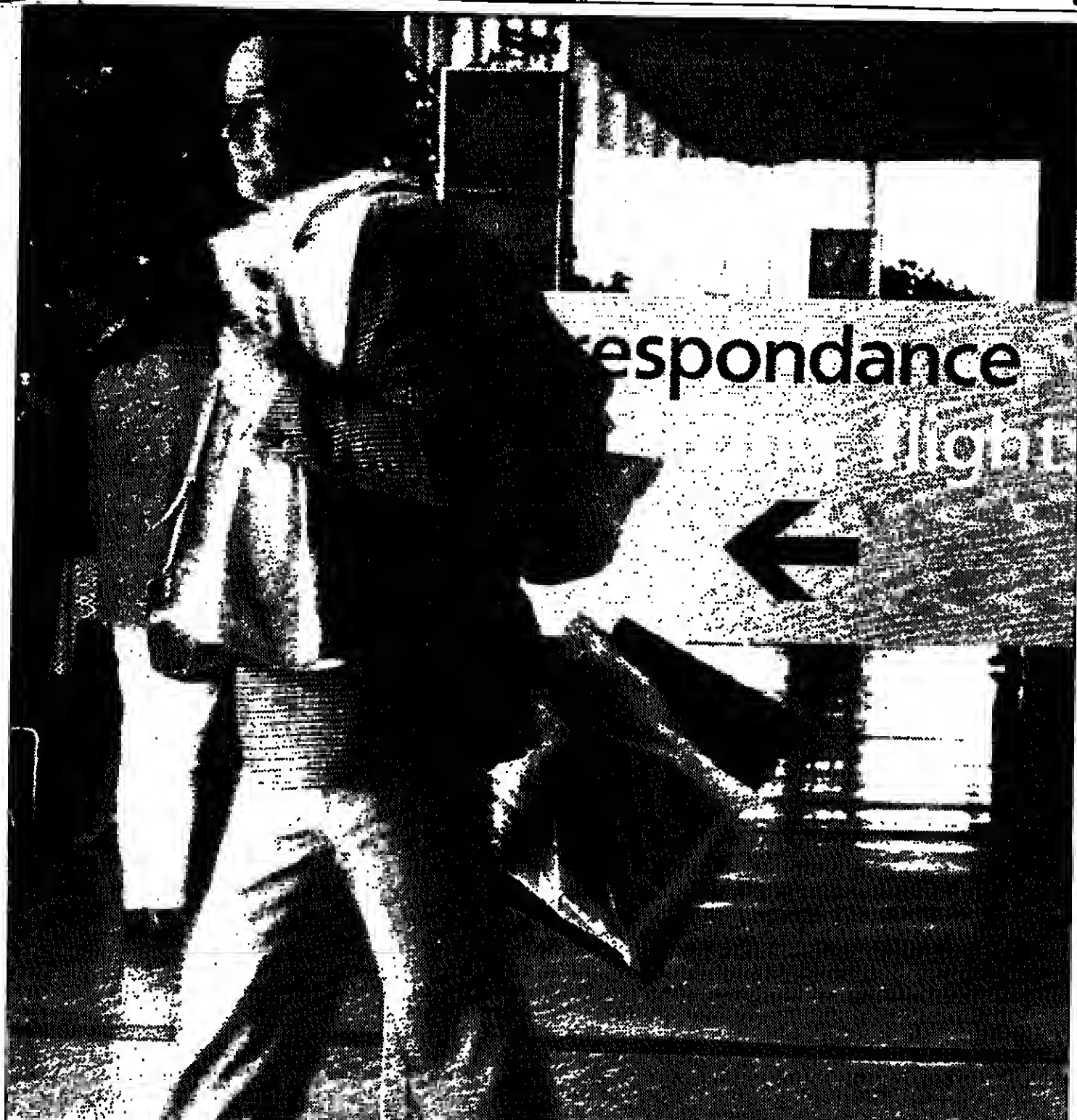
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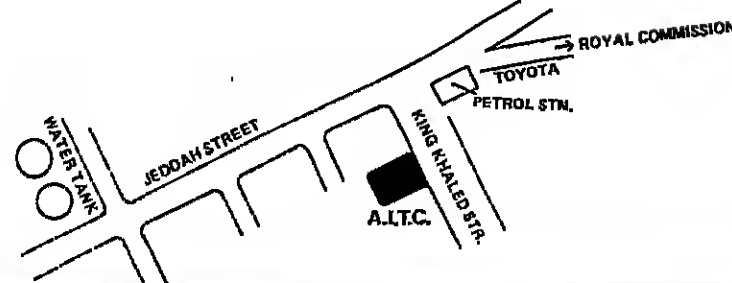
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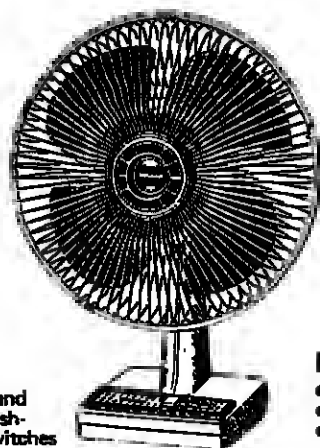
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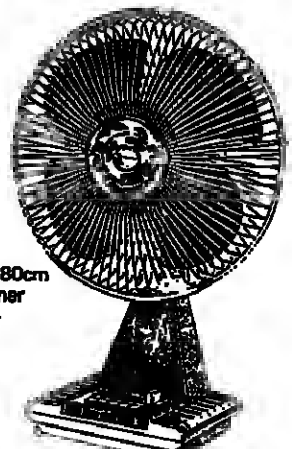
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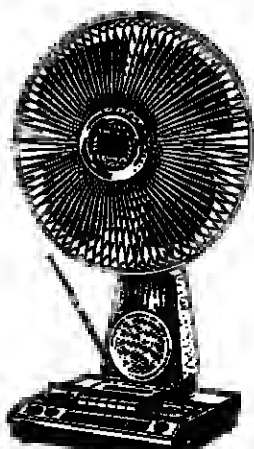
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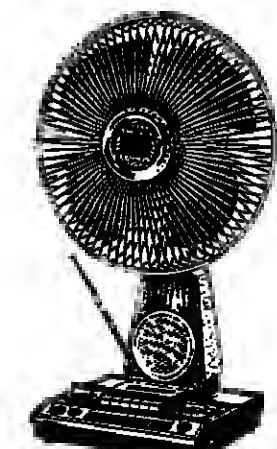
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# arab news

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## SPACE WAR PLAN

President Reagan's plans to use space technology warfare in the next century is being mauled by some of his closest advisors as well as by the opposition Democratic Party as reckless star war schemes. But are they?

Critics of such plans fail to admit or ignore the fact that military technology, like medical advancement, and bridge building techniques should not stop anywhere; otherwise they risk not only stagnation but also falling behind the stunning military development of the Soviet Union.

Space satellites are already being deployed as weapons in any global confrontation and there is no stopping the progress toward a full-scale star war technology in the next few decades. When the atom bomb was first exploded over Japan, it led to a similar controversy about its massive lethality. But it has proved so far, together with other nuclear weapons, that it was a boon as it made a third world war the most potentially awesome conflict in the history of mankind. So far, it has prevented such a conflagration. Space war technology should be expected to do the same, make the cost of war so prohibitive that it would take almost unlimited folly to provoke one.

That the Reagan plan, if carried out, will lead to another arms race, is a foregone conclusion. When has arms spending ever stopped and when has the world ever agreed to a freeze? The arms race is an ongoing process as long as the world is inhabited by different peoples under different flags and within different boundaries.

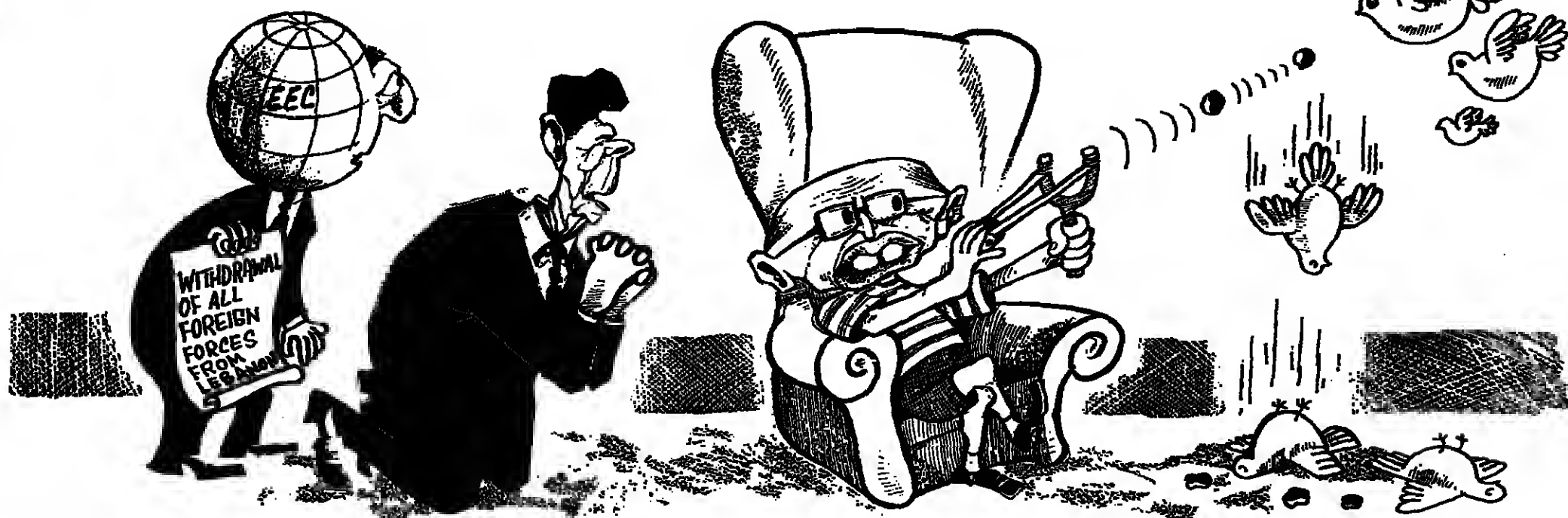
## CLARK'S SACRIFICE

Dr. Barney Clark is dead. He was the world's first recipient of a permanent artificial heart. He did not die of heart failure because his heart could have, theoretically, kept him going indefinitely. He died of other complications which his brave doctors could not arrest in time to save his life.

The artificial heart, invented by Dr. William Devries, is a staggering technological and medical achievement with all its obvious shortcomings which restrict the patient's movements to within a small radius as he has to be tethered to the electric pump nearby. It is also possibly the harbinger of more convenient devices which can be implanted completely within the rib cage along with its own pump and other gadgets. That day is, in fact, within sight already.

Clark and Devries will long be remembered in the annals of medicine for their services to the concept of the artificial heart. Clark was brave enough to agree to be the first man on whom an artificial heart would be experimented. He survived for 120 days to give medical science a wealth of information which might have been more difficult to obtain without his spirit of sacrifice.

Devries is assured of a special pedestal in medical history.



## Shultz looks back on the tragedy of 1983

By Michael Adams  
Special to Arab News

**(EDITOR'S NOTE: In this first extract from the memoirs of George Shultz, whose publication in May 1983 coincides with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel, the former U.S. Secretary of State looks back on the events of 1983 in the Middle East and analyzes the reasons for the failure of the United States to prevent the annexation by Israel of the West Bank and the subsequent expulsion of several hundred thousand Palestinians.)**

In that spring of 1983, I was well aware that time was running out on us. We had set ourselves the objective of getting the Israelis to withdraw from the Lebanon, along with the Syrians and the remaining PLO contingents, so as to clear the way for a final attempt to negotiate a solution to the Palestinian problem.

The Reagan plan, which I had helped to prepare and which we had put forward in the previous September, called for an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and the establishment there of a self-governing Palestinian entity in association with King Hussein's regime in Jordan. The Israelis had strongly opposed our ideas and all of us in Washington were conscious that they would do everything they could to frustrate them.

In particular, it had become clear to us that while they completed their colonization of the West Bank they were intent on postponing for as long as possible their withdrawal from Lebanon. For six months talks had been going on between the Israelis and the Lebanese, with ourselves playing an active role from the sidelines, to reach an agreement on the conditions for an Israeli withdrawal. But they were getting nowhere and the Israelis were obviously playing for time, alternately putting forward and then withdrawing a series of proposals which were plainly unacceptable to the Lebanese.

And as weeks and months slipped by without any progress on this front, on the other front in the West Bank hardly a week passed without the establishment of another Israeli settlement on land seized from the Palestinian Arabs, who were becoming desperate.

The president was annoyed by what he saw as this deceitful behavior on the part of the Israelis and we had many long discussions about the course we should follow. Reagan had put his own personal authority behind the Reagan plan. At my suggestion, he had publicly called for a halt to the building of new settlements, reversing his earlier stand on this crucial question.

He was aware that in going ahead with them Begin was deliberately humiliating him; and he was sensitive to the argument that since the settlements were being built with money provided by the United States, the Arabs were bound to suspect that we had privately authorized the Israelis to go ahead with building them.

In short, the president felt that America's good faith and his own were at stake; and this was important, because we needed the good will of the Arabs if the Reagan plan was to have any chance of success. We were anxious to persuade King Hussein to come to the negotiating table and to do so both on his own behalf and on behalf of the Palestinians. To succeed, we had to win his confidence.

The king was not unwilling, but he had made it plain to us that he could only agree if we put a stop to the building of the Israeli settlements; and even then we could see that it was unrealistic to expect him to deal directly with the Israelis while they were occupying half of the Lebanon and showed no sign of withdrawing.

So the first necessity was to get the Israelis out of Lebanon and here we reached a critical point in March 1983. The president told me to get the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, over to Washing-

ton and explain to him that we must have an early agreement about an Israeli withdrawal. That was the essential starting point for all our plans for a wider Middle East settlement and without it we could expect no progress at all.

I spent the best part of 12 hours with Shamir on March 13 and 14, and I could not get him to budge. When I told the president this, he said he would see him himself and they met at the White House on March 15. But when I had a final meeting with the Israeli later that day, his attitude was unchanged.

Shamir was not an especially graceful diplomat. He claimed that the Israelis were ready to withdraw once the security of their northern border was assured; but when the president said that he had already promised to guarantee that security and that in any case it was obvious to everyone that there was no threat to Israel from any quarter in view of Israel's overwhelming military strength, the foreign minister was evasive. It was clear both to the president and to myself that his government was determined to dig in its toes.

This faced us with a dilemma. If we wanted — and we did want — to pursue the Reagan plan and bring the Arabs to the negotiating table, we must first get the Israelis out of the Lebanon. But we could not achieve this without getting tough with the Israelis; and if we did that, we could expect a confrontation with the pro-Israeli lobby in Congress, just as the first shots were being fired in the 1984 presidential election campaign. It was a tough decision and before taking it we had to consider the following facts.

First, Israel's main objective in staying in the Lebanon was to put off any discussion about the future of the West Bank. Second, if nothing was done to prevent it, the effective annexation of the West Bank and Gaza would soon be complete. Third, when that point was reached, all chance of negotiation with even the most moderate Arabs would be lost. Fourth, the resulting instability

would threaten the security of those Arab governments which had put their faith in the United States. Fifth, this blow to our prestige and to America's good name would endanger Western interests throughout the Middle East.

And there was a further consideration. We were receiving from various sources, including our own embassy in Tel Aviv and the governments of our European allies, disturbing accounts of the situation in the West Bank, where Jewish extremists seemed to be getting out of hand. There were almost daily reports of the intimidation of the Palestinian inhabitants by armed settlers, and the Israeli authorities seemed either powerless or unwilling to restrain them.

In particular, there was one report which at the time we made the mistake of disregarding, although it came from an Israeli source and was remarkably circumstantial. It told us — the thought of it haunted me ever since — that there were plans on foot to enforce a mass expulsion of the Palestinians from the West Bank, and that these plans had the backing of certain leading figures in the Israeli political and military establishment.

The facts by themselves were dangerous enough. Coming on top of them, these reports (which were even finding an echo in the newspapers) convinced us that a crisis was imminent and that we had to take a fundamental decision on which much would depend. Either we must confront the Israelis and insist that they fall in with our plans — which would mean, first of all, an early withdrawal from the Lebanon — or else we must resign ourselves to the defeat of the Reagan plan and the collapse of our whole design for the restoration of peace in the Middle East, with all the dangers that this would entail for both Arabs and Israelis and for our own interests as well.

During those anxious days in March 1983 we had some intense and often bitter arguments about the action we should take. (To be continued tomorrow)

## Suharto takes steps for smooth change-over

By Peter Griffiths

JAKARTA —

Indonesia's President Suharto, who came to power on the failure of a Communist coup in 1965, has taken preliminary measures to ensure a smooth transfer of power on his retirement.

When re-elected unopposed this month for a fourth consecutive five-year term as president, the 62-year-old general hinted that it would be his last. The "smiling general", as he likes to be known, said it was almost time for his "1945 generation" which fought the war of independence against the Dutch, to step down.

The People's Consultative Congress, which meets every five years to elect the president, ratified at the same time two changes in state policy which Gen. Suharto regards as preconditions for an orderly transfer of power. The most important change, which sources close to the president said he saw as his last major statutory task, formalized the separation of religion and politics. It legally neutered the Muslim opposition in the world's most populous Muslim country by preventing it from electioneering on religious grounds.

The other change established the inviolability of

Indonesia's 1945 constitution, of which Gen. Suharto has become the undisputed champion. Gen. Suharto also defied the tradition of having a civilian vice president from an outer island by replacing the outspoken Adam Malik, a Sumatran, with a loyal but almost unknown retired general from West Java.

Unlike Malik, the new vice president, Umar Wirahadikusumah, would be acceptable to the all-powerful armed forces as a possible caretaker leader, although no one regarded him as Gen. Suharto's real successor. There was no indication who would eventually follow Gen. Suharto, but Gen. Umar was seen as a potential interim head of state who could guarantee a smooth transition of power if the president steps down before the next election in 1988.

Two men who once looked possible rivals, former Defense Minister and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Muhammad Jusuf and Information Minister Ali Murtopo, were dropped in a cabinet reshuffle.

Indonesian political commentators believed Gen. Jusuf, the 55-year-old architect of Indonesia's military modernization, might have shown too much personal ambition. "The secret of success in

Indonesian politics is a big sack but a low profile. Jusuf seems to have been deliberately overexposed just prior to the congress session to rub the lesson home," said one Western ambassador.

Gen. Jusuf was made temporary head of the state audit board, the post held by Gen. Umar before he was raised from obscurity to the vice presidency. Gen. Suharto split the powerful defense posts between two men. Gen. Poniman, aged 56, a former army chief of staff, became defense minister. The job of armed forces commander went to Lt. Gen. "Benny" Murdani, aged 50, hitherto regarded as a backstage power-broker. As deputy head of state intelligence, Gen. Murdani had acted as Gen. Suharto's trusted personal emissary and troubleshooter.

The cabinet reshuffle was the most extensive since Gen. Suharto became president. Only eight men kept their original portfolios and the number of full ministers was increased from 24 to 32. Despite the appearance of new faces and the disappearance of older ones, Gen. Suharto was careful, with one exception, to keep a cadre of American-educated technocrats known irreverently as "the Berkeley Mafia" in charge of the troubled oil-

dependent economy.

He said at his swearing-in ceremony that the next few years would be dogged by economic problems. They include the probability this year of the first trade deficit since 1967, a 1983/84 current account deficit which might exceed \$10 billion, falling reserves and bigger loan repayments.

The technocrat not appointed was the most senior, Wijoyo Nitisastro, coordinating minister for the economy, finance and industry. But informed sources said Professor Wijoyo, the chief architect of Indonesia's modern development, was dropped for personal reasons rather than dissatisfaction with his handling of the economy. (R)

## Tikhonov avoids irritants at Belgrade

By Richard Balmforth

BELGRADE —

Yugoslav leaders are savoring satisfaction at a trouble-free visit by Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov which suggests the new Kremlin leadership may be ready to adopt a more tactful approach toward Yugoslavia and its independent brand of communism.

Tikhonov's five-day official visit, which ended Friday was marked by conspicuous efforts on both sides to play down ideological and foreign policy differences which have constantly bedeviled relations between the two countries. Western diplomats and Yugoslav analysts said the visit, the first by a member of the Soviet leadership since Yuri Andropov became Communist Party leader, appeared to represent a change in Soviet tactics

toward Yugoslavia which since 1948 has pursued a Socialist path independent of Moscow.

One Yugoslav analyst commented: "The Soviet side came with no demands for port facilities or for Yugoslavia to fall in line on foreign policy as they used to do under Brezhnev. They took far greater account of Yugoslav sensibilities than they have done on previous occasions," the analyst added.

Tikhonov had talks with Prime Minister Milka Plasinic, State President Petar Stambolic and Communist Party chief Mijta Ribicic in what was only the second visit by a Kremlin leader since the death of President Tito three years ago. A communique issued before Tikhonov's departure restated Moscow's recognition of the nonaligned Balkan Republic's right to chart its own independent course.

The communique referred to the two governments' willingness to strengthen friendly relations and cooperation on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and non-interference. These principles are enshrined in the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 which ended the bitter feud that erupted after Stalin expelled Yugoslavia from the Soviet camp as a Communist heretic.

One potential source of disquiet for Yugoslavia had appeared to be any anti-Western comments Tikhonov might make that would offend the nonaligned role of his hosts and the delicate position they maintain between the two power blocs.

Tikhonov, at a welcoming dinner at the start of his visit, blamed "imperialist circles, above all the United States..." for increased world tension and condemned NATO plans to station a new generation of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western

Europe. But his comments, censored by the Yugoslav press, fell far short of criticism voiced here a year ago by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko who accused Washington of "nuclear fever" equivalent to adventurism and insanity.

Foreign policy differences, though mentioned obliquely in the communique, were scrupulously avoided on both sides, clearly by mutual agreement. There was no mention in the final communique of Afghanistan, Poland and Kampuchea — three areas in which Yugoslavia is sharply critical of Soviet policy.

The Soviet delegation said it welcomed the "growing role" of the nonaligned movement in world affairs, though Moscow is angered by Yugoslavia's insistence that the Soviet Union does not represent a natural partner for Third World countries.

Yugoslav officials expressed satisfaction at the economic results of Tikhonov's visit, which included the signing of a document setting out guidelines for a program of bilateral economic cooperation until the end of the decade. This called for increased cooperation in the energy field and wider ties in agriculture, the food industry, civil engineering and transport.

Officials expressed particular satisfaction at Soviet agreement to increase oil exports to Yugoslavia by 20 percent this year to 5.35 million tons. Yugoslavia has a foreign debt of nearly \$20 billion, the subject of a Western rescue package which if successful will form the first concerted Western effort to bail out a Communist country. But Belgrade sets great store by its economic ties with the Soviet Union, its No. 1 trading partner with whom two-way trade last year reached \$7 billion. (R)



Today is Sunday, March 27, the 86th day of 1983. There are 279 days left in the year.  
Highlights in history on this date:

1703 — Peter the Great, Russian Czar, founds city of St. Petersburg.

1713 — Spain agrees at Utrecht to cede Gibraltar and Minorca to Britain, and grant monopoly of importing blacks to Spanish America to Royal African Company.

1803 — Peace of Amiens between Britain and France, which achieves complete pacification of Europe.

1854 — France declares war on Russia.

1865 — Independent British colony of Kaffaria is incorporated with Cape colony in South Africa.

1939 — Germany's Adolf Hitler demands that Poland agree to German annexation of Danzig.

1945 — U.S. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declares that German military forces on Western front have been defeated in World War II.

1960 — Gen. Kassem, premier of Iraq, founds Palestine Army.

1964 — United Nations peace force under Gen. Gyani of India takes over in Cyprus. Earthquake in Alaska kills more than 100 persons.

1970 — Severe earthquake strikes western Turkey, killing at least 1,087 and leaving 90,000 homeless.

1977 — Worst aviation disaster in history kills 581 persons as Pan American Airways plane and Royal Dutch Airlines Jumbo jet collide on runway in Canary Islands.

1979 — Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), meeting in Geneva, raises its crude oil prices by nine percent.

1981 — Millions of Polish workers stage four-hour strike to protest police attacks on union members in previous week.

Thought for today:

Look back and smile at perils past — Sir Walter Scott, Scottish writer, (1771-1832).



## Arab heritage-8

# The rise and fall of incense routes

By Peter Boshall  
Special to Arab News

A few years ago in Oman, a Bedouin came to my office bearing a sack. Whatever it was that it contained, it was sweet-smelling; but when he untied the sack and poured into my hands a fistful of semitransparent, tear-shaped drops, mostly less than an inch long, of a yellow or palish brown color, I knew exactly what it was: frankincense.

I had first seen it when I spent nine months on the thickly vegetated, fascinating island of Socotra where, winding their way amongst the 'Dragon Blood' trees, the 'Cucumber' trees, all manner of trees, succulents and plants, our camel caravans had toiled up the boulder-strewn wadis to the cloud-enveloped Haggier Mountains, the camels stopping now and then to bite off and chew the resin of this red-flowering, sweet-smelling trees.

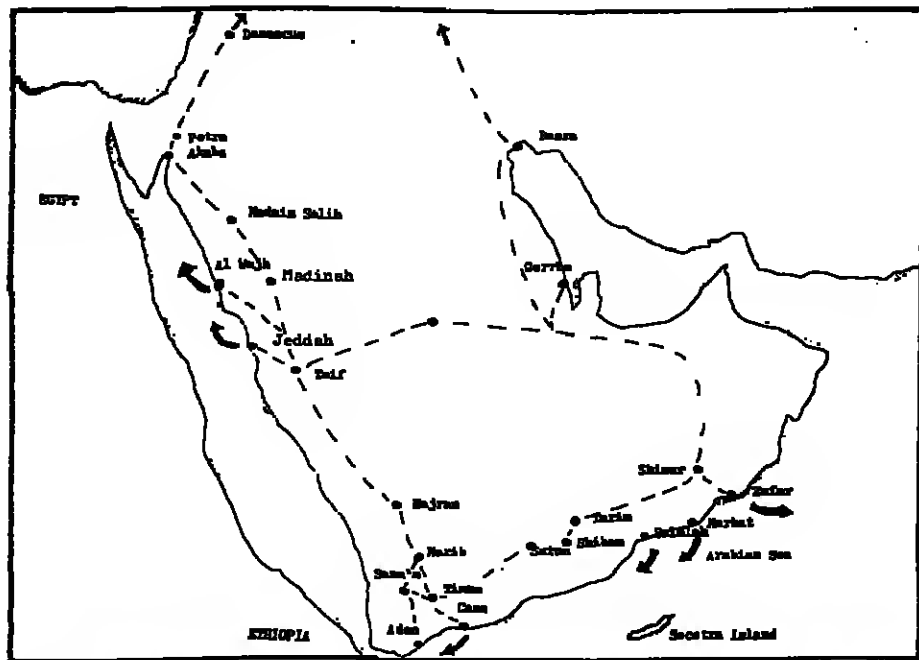
From time immemorial probably, but certainly since the first century C.E. frankincense and myrrh have been sought-after, luxury commodities. The Greeks and Romans, who paid for them in gold, had an almost insatiable demand for the wood and resin to the extent, for example, that by the middle of that first hundred years of the Christian era 1,700 tons were being carried annually, in 10,000 camel loads, to the markets of Rome.

Then, as now the frankincense and myrrh trees grew in the upper reaches of rock-strewn wadis, in the foothills of the mountains, in Socotra and all along the south Arabian coast and hinterland between Dhofar and Cana (near present-day Mukalla), and we learn from the 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea', in the first century CE, that: "The King of the Hadramaut is described as ruling the Frankincense country and also the islands of Kuria Muria, Masirah and Socotra". Myrrh, however, a smaller tree of the same Balsam family, was mostly to be found in the southwestern regions of Arabia, in the Yemens of today, the area dominated then by the Qatabanians and the Sabaeans, and in Somalia.

Both frankincense and myrrh, in those distant days, were used for an extraordinary wide range of purposes: for religious ceremonies and cremations, impregnation into clothes and men's beards and hair, but perhaps most of all it was valued for its efficacy as a medicine, as an antidote to illness. The 5th century *Syriac Book of Medicine* records that frankincense and myrrh will cure "...headache, catarrh, diseases of the ears and eyes, general pain, gout, palsy, spasms, dropsy, ailments affecting the voice, throat and lungs, dysentery, colic, hemorrhage, diarrhea, coughing, pleurisy, stomach pains, diseases of the liver, hardness of the spleen, nausea..."

Like Arabian coffee, though, the story of frankincense and myrrh has been of alternate abundance, of great demand, then subsequent decline, and a resultant deterioration in supply. In the early centuries, the Arabian tribes controlling their production, marketing and transportation had become rich in gold. The Nabateans, for example, with their capital at the strategic entrepot of Petra, with caravan centers at Al Wajh and Madain Salih, were said by a contemporary historian to "...far surpass the other tribes in wealth...for not a few of them are accustomed to bring down to the sea frankincense and myrrh and the most valuable kind of spices, which they procure from those who convey them from what is called Arabia Eudemon (Aden)".

Then, about 400 C.E. when Christianity became the state religion of Rome, the use of incense was for a long period forbidden. Demand recovered to an extent in the late 6th century and the 7th century, as Qurayshi merchants of Makkah found alternative markets for frankincense and myrrh, particularly after the progression of the Islamic armies to the north, and westward along the North African coast. Yet it was not long before the



MAP: This map shows the once famous incense routes to Damascus and to the Gulf. Below: a branch of the incense tree now to be found along the south coast of Arabia and on Socotra Island.



production of frankincense and myrrh again went into a gradual, but this time seemingly irreversible, decline: the wild trees became over-cropped, over-grazed, neglected, and subject to extenuated periods of drought.

The product of both trees is, however, widely used today locally by tribesmen in the areas in which they are still to be found, and in other parts of Arabia, (as the many incense burners to be seen are testimony), and in the Yemens and Somalia and, but to a smaller extent, in the western world. Yet, overall, its production, and its export along the once famous, far-reaching, overland incense routes, is a shadow of its former substance.

Having for many years seen and admired the beautiful frankincense and myrrh trees, and knowing now the uses to which their products were, and are, put, the interest of the story of these once ubiquitous com-

modities for me, as a traveler on many of the trade and pilgrimage routes of early Arabian days, lies in the far-reaching roads along which the incense was borne, for so many hundreds of years, to Egypt, Palestine, Greece, Rome and Mesopotamia.

Much of the information on this subject that was then commonplace, is now as obscure as the trails in the desert along which the camel caravans had traveled.

No doubt, through the centuries, these routes across the desert, and over mountain passes, changed, subject, as the great pilgrimage and trade routes of Arabia, Asia and Saharan Africa were, to the vagaries of the prevailing environment, political obstructions, financial impositions. Watery-points for the traders and camels could fall into disuse, access to them even sometimes being denied by predatory tribes; heat, lack of

shade, accident and disease could decimate caravans; tracks in the desert could become obliterated; governors and tribal chiefs, aware of the value of the camel caravans' merchandise, could confiscate a percentage of the consignment, or seek to impose crippling taxes on it...

Certain facts, however, are borne out by research, and are irrefutable. Cana (near present-day Mukalla) and Moscha (near present-day Salalah) were two of the main frankincense collection centers and ports, and from there, by sea and land, routes extended to the northeast and southwest.

By sea, the heavily laden 'sambuks', 'zuruks', and 'booms' would sail away round Cape Masandam to the ports of the Gulf, to Basra on the 'Shatt Al Arab', on the monsoon winds they sailed across the Indian Ocean to the Malabar Coast, where the square-sailed junks from China would exchange cargoes with the lateen-sailed, wooden ships. Others, heading southwesterly, would call in at Aden, the Red Sea ports and, on the far side, at Aydhab and Berenice.

Likewise, overland, there were incense routes to the northeast, to Basra, thence to Baghdad; also, from Dhofar to Cana, to the southwest corner of the peninsula, then northward, long, heavily-laden camel caravans toiled through the Yemeni Highlands, along paved roads which are still in evidence with the remains of buildings, inscriptions and graffiti, through Marib, the capital of the Queen of Sheba and the Sabaeans, across the awe-inspiring, flat desert wastes to Najran and Taif. From here, if the consignments were bound for the emporiums of Egypt, a diversion might be made to the ports of Jeddah or Al Wajh, but if the consignments were destined for Damascus and the north, the long overland journey would continue to Madinah (then Yathrib), and on to Madain Salih (previously known as Hira).

For 400 years, until 106 C.E., when it was annexed by the Roman Emperor Trajan, the area from here to the north, as far as Damascus, was controlled exclusively by the Nabateans, originally a nomadic tribe, later sedentary merchants operating from their capital and trading center of Petra. The Roman historian Pliny informs us that there were 65 stages for the 1,400-mile-long route between Cana and Petra, and the journey took about 70 days. From Madain Salih to Petra the route was the same as that later followed by the Muslim overland pilgrims, the 'Darb Al Tabukiyya', and the Hijaz Railway that functioned early in the 20th century.

Of the other route, from Dhofar to Gerrha, (probably located just south of Alkhobar), even less is known, except that it traversed the hostile environment of the harsh desert sands of the 'Rub Al Khali' and, on this stage of the journey, the camel caravans could expect to be on the road for a minimum of 40 days.

As to myrrh, we know from Egyptian records centuries before the Christian and Islamic eras, that it came from the Yemen and Somalia. The Pharaohs valued it greatly, and in about 1,500 B.C., the walls of an Egyptian temple at Dair Al Bahari, near Thebes, were decorated with a series of colored relief frescoes commemorating the journey of a fleet sent by the Queen of Egypt to the 'Land of Punt'. Five ships comprised the fleet, heavily laden with goods for Queen Hatshepsut. One of the other pictures shows Egyptians bartering with the chief of 'Punt', named Perahu, who has rings on one of his legs, and is accompanied by his large wife named Efi. The chief's village is round huts on stilts and the people inhabiting them are seen to be partly Negroid, partly of Hamitic stock.

This picture, at first sight, seems to indicate that myrrh for the Egyptian markets came from Somalia. Yet it might also have come from the Yemen — there is Negroid and Hamitic stock there too; and some archaeologists, historians and travelers suggest that the 'Land of Punt' was actually somewhere on the coast of South Arabia. This latter theory seems doubtful, however, as the chief seen in those early Egyptian temple pictures is seen riding a donkey, and, if he had been an Arabian chief, it is more likely that he would have been seated on a camel.

So we cannot really be certain as to the location of the 'Land of Punt'. We do know, however, that the Egyptians regularly sailed up and down the Red Sea, and as the Somali myrrh trees are of better quality and more abundant than those of the foothills of the Yemeni Highlands, we can reasonably conclude that one of the main myrrh-producing areas was located somewhere along the Somali coast and hinterland.

I began my brief summary of the incense routes by referring to Socotra Island, and, undoubtedly, this island, in the Arabian Sea, so close to the main shipping routes, was always important in the story of both frankincense and myrrh. Even in contemporary times, their long-living trees are abundant. Douglas Botting, a friend of mine, visited Socotra in 1956 ootra in 1956 and reported:

In parts of the mountains and in particular in the valley which leads down to Qalansiyah, these frankincense trees and myrrh trees grow in abundance and fill the entire valley with magnificent scent. The myrrh tree (of which there are six specimens in Socotra) is like a low-spreading cedar. The frankincense tree (of which there are three or four specimens on the island) looks like a decomposing animal. It has stiff low branches. The leaves are scanty, curled and indented. A thick bark (which the local bedouin sometimes make into buckets) and a tiny whitish peel cling closely around the trunk of a peculiarly blotchy color. The woody fiber of the tree, distended with sap, looks like rotten animal flesh, and the clear yellowish-white resin oozes from incisions with a strong aroma. The fruit is a berry the size of a marble and the flowers are few, red and geranium-like on the end of short spikes.

Socotra's population comprises Arab, a Negroid ethnic group from East Africa, and the endemic Socotri, who are said to be related to the Himyarite tribes of Yemen. The donkey is ubiquitous here too, much used as a form of transportation. Perhaps, then, this was the real destination of the Pharaohs' fleets? The enigmatic 'Land of Punt'?

## word watch

By Howard Dean Shaw

The easy way: When you say "gone with the wind," what do you mean? Do you mean something has vanished? Mr. A.P. writes us to say he believes most people use the phrase that way.

But he thinks that, correctly, the phrase should refer to following the path of least resistance, as though traveling with the wind behind you. He thinks Margaret Mitchell, author of the famous book, meant it that way, but that readers and literary critics assume the term refers to the Old South being swept away.

A.P. quotes from the poem "Cynara" by Ernest Dowson: "I have forgot much, Cynara! gone with the wind, flung roses riotously with the throng."

Little real car: Many words have different meanings to different people — in different circumstances. A good example is the word *out*. I told my wife that our neighbor's little red car was out. I meant the car was gone, not at home, by which I intended to imply that someone in the family was away. But she thought I meant the car was out of the garage, in evidence, on the driveway.

A man went to the hospital to see his wife after an operation, and was told she was out. Did they mean (1) she was still unconscious, (2) she was out of the operating room, or (3) she was not yet back in her room?

A good rule: When you use a word, stop and think about what it means or might mean to your reader or listener.

Tricky states: Ever wonder how to pronounce the names of certain states like Arkansas, Illinois, or Iowa? Where I grew up, we called it cye-OH-nh.

But none of today's learned lexicographers agree. They all tell you to accent the first syllable. But some allow it's all right to end the word with a WAY sound instead of a short UH (but still accent the first syllable).

As for Arkansas, all my dictionaries call for accenting the first syllable, although one says you may accent the second if you prefer (are-KAN-zus). If you stress the first syllable, the last should sound like SAW.

How about Illinois? It's a matter of how you say the last syllable. One authority cites the NOY ending only. Others all permit you to end up with NOY or NOISE, but with the NOY more common.

If you travel, maybe you should put the above on ice until you see how the natives say it.

Old standby abbreviations are Ark. Ill., and spell out Iowa. Modern computerized Postal Service abbreviations are AR, IL, and IA.

Readers are invited to write to Mr. Shaw in care of this newspaper.

## Sun yet to set on British linguistic legacy in India

By James W. Hutton

NEW DELHI (AP) — After India became free of the British, the framers of the new constitution decided it was only right to replace English as the official language with a native tongue. But there were 1,652 "mother tongues" from which to choose, so the constitution writers settled on the most widely spoken — Hindi.

So it was deemed that 15 years later, in 1965, Hindi would take over in practice as India's national language. Until then, English was to continue to be used "for all official purposes of the Union."

Thirty-six years after independence and 18 years after the changeover date, Hindi remains unaccepted as a nationwide official language and controversial, while English is still the unofficial coin of the realm.

By 1963 the dilemma was obvious, so parliament passed the Official Languages Act that allowed English to continue as the medium of the courts and government.

Resistance to Hindi as "the" national language existed from the start. The 1950 debate in the Constituent Assembly was vociferous and the vote split, half for and half against Hindi. The president broke the tie by voting to enshrine Hindi. By doing so he also broke tradition, which dictated he vote to maintain the status quo.

Resistance to nationwide use of Hindi stems from the fact that although it is the most widely spoken language, it is native to only about one-quarter of the population.

The 1977 census, the last year for which language statistics are available, found 33 native languages spoken by at least 100,000 people. Hindi was the first tongue of nearly 158 million people, then about 28 percent of the population. Telugu and Bengali followed with just under 45 million speakers each.

Ironically, the government does not know how many Indians speak English. A spokesman for the Home Affairs Ministry's Department of Languages said the statistics do not exist. Census takers carefully note each individual's native tongue, but not additional languages spoken. Unofficial estimates put the total number of English speakers at as low as 2 percent of the population, or about 14 million people.

Andre Beteille, Chairman of the Center for Advanced Studies in Sociology at Delhi University, says there are two reasons for the unrelenting resistance to Hindi: "The first is strictly material," Beteille said in an interview. "If a civil service examination is given in Hindi, a native Hindi speaker has an automatic advantage."

So entrance examinations and college instruction are given in English. The result is an educated class fluent in English and a bureaucracy that functions in English.

The second basic reason is ethnic and cultural pride. Hindi is foreign to 72 percent of the population, and many of these people feel their own language is superior. "I'm Bengali," Beteille said, "and Bengalis feel their language is richer and more suited to the arts and literature."

Also, non-Hindi speakers feel it is unfair that they have to learn three languages — their mother tongue, English and Hindi — if they want to succeed in modern India.

"Indians have a very keen sense of fair play," Beteille said. "They feel Hindi speakers should have to learn a third language too."

Because India is a democracy it lacks the ability to impose a national language on its 700 million people, as, for example, China did a few years ago when it declared Mandarin the official tongue. Even attempts to promote greater use of Hindi have led to trouble. Bloody riots broke out last year in southern Karnataka State when the majority Kannada speakers flared over the increased use of Hindi in their primary schools.

To Third World India, "English is the first world — the United States, Britain, Canada, Australia," said Beteille. It is an aid, though not necessarily a passport, to a better life in the West.

Also, "English is the only language spread throughout India," said Muresoli Maran, an opposition member of Parliament. "Even Hindi is confined to a belt" across the north.

Maran, who publishes three Urdu language newspapers in Madras, echoed Beteille's statements about the unfairness of holding examinations in Hindi. He sees English as a "neutral" language in which everyone theoretically has an equal chance.

## U.S. ophthalmologist speaks of his Dubai mission

### 15 eye operations aboard a flying jet

Dawn Liddicoatt  
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON — Dr. Charles Garcia, associate professor of ophthalmology at the University of Texas Medical School, returned from a recent Project Orbis mission in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE), where he performed 15 operations, many of them on children. Dr. Garcia described his mission as the retinal surgeon aboard Orbis in Dubai as "rewarding and very enlightening." He said Orbis, the flying eye hospital, has some very strong points. "It's a very good teaching tool," he said. "It's a good people-to-people kind of contact."

Project Orbis, founded by Dr. David Paton, a leading U.S. corneal surgeon who began a two-year term in January as medical director of the King Khaled Eye Hospital in Riyadh, travels to many countries exchanging medical knowledge, skills, surgical techniques and technologies between the host and visiting doctors. Housed in a specially adapted DC-8 jet, the teaching hospital has access to 1,100 airports worldwide.

Project Orbis landed at Dubai International Airport on Jan. 20, where it set up and remained until the 30th. Dr. Garcia and two other American doctors arrived in Dubai Jan. 22, joining an American doctor who had been with Orbis in Abu Dhabi from Jan. 9 to 19, and the Orbis crew of two American doctors and one doctor from Zimbabwe. The doctors worked in cooperation with the Rashid Hospital in Dubai, where patients were prepared for surgery and returned for follow-up treatment and observation if necessary.

Dr. Garcia's first operation in Dubai was an emergency case involving a 6-year-old boy who had been cutting sponges, slipped, and cut through his eye with the knife. Dr. Mahmoud, an ophthalmologist at the

Rashid Hospital, prepared the boy for surgery at the hospital, then took him to the Orbis plane. The operation, which included a vitrectomy (removal of a jelly-like mass between the retina and the lens), partial removal of the iris, and a lensectomy (removal of the lens), took a couple of hours. "Right afterward the boy went back to the hospital," said Dr. Garcia. "He was awake and moving around that afternoon." Dr. Garcia said that because the lens was removed from the boy's eye, he will have to wear a contact lens to see from that eye.

The surgery performed on the boy is relatively new, said Dr. Garcia, and while it is quite commonly performed in the United States, such techniques have not been widely practiced in Dubai. He said the doctors from Dubai seemed especially interested in the vitrectomy techniques, which could help combat Eales disease, a disease common in the Mideast in which blood vessels bleed into the retina, causing a jelly-like substance to form behind the lens.



Dr. Charles Garcia

and ultimately leads to blindness if left untreated.

Dr. Garcia said five doctors from Dubai assisted and operated on patients aboard Orbis. "It was a real good interchange," he said. "We got to scrub one on one with the doctors there." He said they spent a lot of time discussing laser operations, and that on the laser surgery Dr. Guava, an ophthalmologist at the Rashid Hospital, did the surgery while he assisted. "He had had training in England on lasers, but had not had the opportunity to do quite as many (laser operations) as I had," said Dr. Garcia, who performs eight to 10 laser operations each week. He said Dr. Guava learned techniques to make the operations go "faster and smoother," making the process easier on both the doctor and the patient.

Dr. Garcia said about 40 operations were done during Orbis' 10-day mission in Dubai, and an additional 50 were done in Abu Dhabi previously. Hundreds of people were seen, he said. Some needed no treatment, but were sent in by area ophthalmologists for consultations and second opinions.

The Orbis doctors worked on five surgeries at the Rashid Hospital in addition to those done aboard the Orbis plane, because there were some patients whom they did not want to transport from the hospital. One was an 8-month-old baby who had congenital cataracts.

Dr. Garcia said the doctors kept tight schedules, arriving at the Orbis between 7:00 and 8:00 a.m. and working into the evening. When a doctor wasn't operating, he was either discussing the surgery procedures for the benefit of other doctors watching the operation via closed-circuit television screens, or lecturing at the Medical Center in Dubai. There is one major operating room aboard the jet, and another for lasers, so the maximum number of operations going on at one time is two.



### SMOKERS VS. NON-SMOKERS

By Peter J. Steincrohn M.D., F.A.C.P.

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I'm one of those unfortunate in a smoke-filled world who actually suffers when in the vicinity of a smoker. My eyes water, become inflamed and my nose becomes congested. I begin to cough within minutes. Whatever I'm doing (eating, watching a movie, traveling in a plane or bus), I'm sure to feel terrible.

My smoking friends have me tabbed as a nuisance. I've lost a few who seemed insensitive to my discomfort. Usually, I'm an uncomplicated person, but I can't understand how smokers can persist when there's so much evidence that smoking can produce bad effects in non-smokers. Do you agree? — Mrs. M.

Dear Mrs. M.: I think non-smokers suffer even more when they are bedded down helplessly in a hospital room next to an incessant smoker. Call it ignorance or insensitivity, some neighbor-patients will continue to smoke because it's their "right to do so."

Smokers believe it's "all in the imagination" of suffering non-smokers. Some are even labeled neurotics. Yet, they might be more thoughtful if they knew some medical facts about the effects of tobacco on bystanders. Investigation has shown that the non-smoker who inhales smoke from the smoker or smoke-filled room also inhales significant amounts of carbon monoxide. The non-smoker's heart may beat faster, and blood pressure climb higher.

I've known smokers who tried to help non-smokers sitting close, by taking fewer puffs of a cigarette. They did not realize that smoke from a cigarette which is idling contains even more nicotine and tar than from one that's inhaled. For the sake of the few million non-smokers, especially those with asthma, bronchitis, heart disease, I think that smokers should realize that the complainers aren't all "neurotics" who insist of depriving them of pleasure. Innocent children of smokers can't complain — yet they're twice as likely to develop lung complications.

### MEDICAL ETIQUETTE

(Replies to and from readers):

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: I have a loving husband who complains about our sex life. I am physically too large for him. This has caused many a disappointing encounter. Can't I find some help? I'm reticent about talking this over with our family doctor who is a friend of ours. Please respond. — Mrs. X.

Dear Mrs. X.: Ask your doctor to refer you to a gynecologist. I believe that surgery can help solve your problem.

Dear Dr. Steincrohn: My wife has shingles for the past seven weeks. There's a band about four inches wide around her left side, at the waist. It is painful and sensitive. Our doctor has prescribed pain pills. He says there's no effective treatment for shingles. Is this true? — Mr. Y.

Dear Mr. Y.: Unfortunately, there's no specific treatment for shingles (herpes zoster). Pain pills aren't always as effective as we'd like. Shingles in youngsters is usually no problem after a few weeks, but the discomfort may linger on for many months in the elderly.

(Tomorrow: Cold-phobia)



## Call to Congress

## Reagan: stick to plan for sustained recovery

WASHINGTON, March 26, (Agencies) — President Ronald Reagan has said the U.S. economy's recovery from recession could be aborted if Congress deviated from his blueprint for taxes and spending.

He was speaking after chief White House economic adviser Martin Feldstein predicted the U.S. economy would expand at a rate of 4.7 percent this year, raising the official forecast from the 3.7 percent estimate he made in January.

This meant some 500,000 more Americans would be able to find jobs than earlier thought and the unemployment rate would fall below 10 percent by the end of the year, Feldstein said.

"The signs are clear, and economic recovery is under way," a confident Reagan told a press conference. But he cautioned against Congress proposals to raise taxes in an effort to trim the federal budget deficit. A budget approved earlier this week by the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives would effectively raise taxes by \$30 billion, eliminating tax cuts proposed by Reagan for this year and next.

## Peru's economic woes worsen

LIMA, March 26 (R) — Half-way through its five-year term, Peru's young, debt-ridden democratic government faces mounting economic difficulties while austerity measures and spiraling inflation are fast sapping its popularity.

A 24-hour general strike earlier this month prompted by inflation fast approaching 100 percent, rising unemployment and higher food prices, sounded alarm bells in the Colonial Palace where elections returned conservative President Fernando Belaunde Terry in 1980, 12 years after he was toppled by the military.

Politicians point to a resurgence of malaria and an increase in tuberculosis as worrying signs of impoverishment and the decline in living standards of the country's 18.5 million people.

One of the major problems is Peru's \$11.3 billion foreign debt, largely inherited from the military, which costs the country 45 percent of its export income to service. But its traditional raw material exports of copper and silver have been hit by a series of natural disasters, strikes in the mining industry and a drop in export income caused by fall in both price and demand.

Previously hailed by international bankers as a Latin American showcase of pragmatic management, Peru earlier this month had to request deferment for up to a year on short-term debt repayments worth \$2 billion.

Gen. Francisco Morales Bermudez, who handed over power to President Belaunde in 1980, is now setting up a political party to run for the 1985 presidential elections. "I have faith in democracy or I would not be working 10 hours a day for the elections," he told Reuters.

In addition to the fall in mineral export earnings, fishmeal exports have been sharply reduced in the past few years by government-imposed conservation measures following overfishing. The measures, together with a change in Pacific Ocean stream patterns which have chased the fish away, have now virtually paralyzed the fishing industry.

Freak, unseasonal rains have swept away roads and bridges and damaged crops in the north of the country, causing damage which could run into several hundred million dollars, according to preliminary unofficial estimates.

Oil would have to sell at about \$23 a barrel before airlines could afford major equipment replacement programs, said Hammarskjöld, in Vienna for a lecture engagement.

## SAUDI ARABIAN GOVERNMENT TENDERS

Authority	Description	Tender Number	Tender Price	Closing Date
Interior Ministry, Department of Jails	Renovations & electrical works at the Reformatory in Makkah	18/M/N	500	Apr. 9
" "	Carry out roof insulation for the jails of Abha, Khamis Mushait & Dhahran Al-Janoub	19/M/N	200	Apr. 10
" "	Construction of an internal fence, room, sun-shade etc. for Tabuk's jail	20/M/N	500	Apr. 11
" "	Construction of 6 halls & 5 bath-rooms for Makkah's jail	21/M/N	500	Apr. 12

## PORTS AUTHORITY

## JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS ON 12TH J'ATHANI 1403/26TH MARCH, 1983

## 1. SHIPS DISCHARGING:

Birth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
1.	Orange Zenith	A.E.T.	Vehicles	25.3.83
2.	Seki Rotato	Shobokshi	Contrs/RoRo Units	22.3.83
3.	Angelic	S.S.M.S.C.	Aluminum/Lumber	22.3.83
4.	Barber	Shobokshi	Barley	22.3.83
5.	Ordukan	M.E.S.A.	Timber/Steel/Timber	22.3.83
6.	Saudi Star	M.E.S.A.	Barley/Onions	25.3.83
7.	Raimar 1	El Havi	Timber	22.3.83
8.	Maldive Noble	O.Trada	Gen./Ldg.	25.3.83
11.	Atalaya	Gulf	Cont./Steel	23.3.83
12.	Chion Med	O.C.E.	Oranges	25.3.83
14.	Asia Freezer	O.C.E.	Chicken/Butter	21.3.83
15.	Nordino	Shobokshi	Containers	23.3.83
16.	Ilarian Reeler	O.C.E.	Reefer	17.3.83
17.	Odyseus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	22.3.83
18.	Firat	O.C.E.	Building Matr./Cable	22.3.83
20.	Saudi Kawther	M.E.S.A.	Timber/General	22.3.83
21.	Nova Gorica	S.S.M.S.C.	Timber/General	22.3.83
22.	Nordland	O.C.E.	Bagged Cement	23.3.83
24.	Saudi Enterprise	M.E.S.A.	General	20.3.83
25.	Bronislaw Lachowicz	Attar	Contrs./Gen.	22.3.83
27.	Saudi Almedina	M.E.S.A.	General	24.3.83
28.	Al Zahrah	Star	Oranges/Lemons	22.3.83
31.	Alfajr Alsaudi IV	Alasab	Tiles/Marble	21.3.83

## KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIPS MOVEMENT UPTO 0700 HOURS OF 12.6.1403/26.3.1983 CHANGES FOR THE LAST 24 HOURS

## 1. VESSELS DISCHARGING:

Birth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival
2.	Budapest	Altawil	Gen./Steel	19.3.83
5.	Hoegh Clipper	Kanoo	Gen./Cont.	24.3.83
6.	Ming Autumn	Gulf	Gen./Timber	23.3.83
7.	Shaymathree	OCE	General	23.3.83
8.	Taxonsantiago	Kanoo	General	23.3.83
10.	Ermorrascanoant	Kanoo	Steel/Gan.	22.3.83
12.	Kashi Maru	Gulf	Steel	19.3.83
14.	Jasmina	Shobokshi	General	20.3.83
15.	Chanah	SEA	Gen./Rice	21.3.83
16.	Hellenic Patriot	Gulf	General	18.3.83
17.	Jagshakti	SMC	Gen./Steel	23.3.83
18.	K Jastrzie	Ori	Barley	19.3.83
19.	Decon Pioneer	Ori	Barley	21.3.83
22.	Evelyn Maarsk	Kanoo	Gen./Cont.	22.3.83
23.	Jollychase	Gosaibi	Containers	23.3.83
25.	Hual Trapper	Kanoo	Cans	23.3.83
26.	Fumura	Saita	Flour	24.3.83
28.	Itin Younis	Kanoo	Gen./Cont.	22.3.83
32.	Yidu	Ori	General	23.3.83

## U.S. paying price for 1980 grain ban, Tracy says

MOSCOW, March 26 (R) — The 1980 U.S. embargo on grain sales to the Soviet Union has done long-term damage to the trade and sales this year are likely to be low, U.S. Undersecretary for Agriculture Alan Tracy has said.

Tracy Friday ended two days of talks with Soviet officials headed by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Boris Gordeyev within the normal framework of the two countries' grain agreement.

Tracy told reporters afterwards the Soviet Union had confirmed it had already bought the minimum six million tons required by the existing agreement. A repeat of last year's additional nine million to 10 million purchase looked unlikely, he said.

Moscow has the right under the agreement to buy another two million tons without U.S. presidential approval, but the Americans had a good harvest and are willing to sell much more.

## Iraq gets \$65m loan from Jordan

AMMAN, March 26 (R) — Jordan is making \$65 million of short-term credit available to Iraq to cover Iraqi purchases from Jordan, the central bank said Saturday.

The governor, Muhammad Said Nabulsi, told Reuters the credit had been arranged between the central banks of Jordan and Iraq.

Iraq, whose oil revenues have been hit by the 30-month-old Gulf war with Iran, buys a wide range on goods from Jordan and uses the Jordanian Red Sea port of Aqaba for imports from elsewhere.

## Transmigration gathers speed in Indonesia

JAKARTA, March 26 (AP) — The first trip in an airplane for millions of Indonesians is a one-way journey to a new home.

They are "transmigrants," helping to change the face of the world's fifth most populous country by leaving intensely cultivated Java, Bali and Madura to pioneer less developed areas in this archipelago of 13,677 islands.

Junior Minister Martono, who is in charge of the project, says 21 million Javanese alone ideally should be moved. Java has 91 million of Indonesia's 150 million people. Martono said Java's 48,763 square miles (126,300 sq kms) holds 21 million too many in terms of the available food, jobs and living space.

Transmigration is intended to promote regional development as well as to ease population pressure, Martono told the Associated Press.

"Other objectives of the program include the strengthening of national security."

## U.K. to set up Peking's N-unit

PEKING, March 26 (AFP) — Britain and Communist China have signed a memorandum of understanding for cooperation in the construction of a nuclear power plant in southern China, a British official said here Saturday.

He did not specify the details of the memorandum, signed after four days of talks between Chinese and British officials on construction of the \$5 billion plant, China's first large nuclear facility to be built jointly with a foreign firm.

The New China News Agency said the talks explored the possibility of China buying equipment from Britain for the plant. It said the two sides agreed to set up a management committee to make preparations for the project.

## Wall Street

## Concern over interest rates keeps bulls in check

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — As the stock market has risen to new record highs of late, Wall Street's enthusiasm has been tempered by concern over the outlook for interest rates in the United States.

Since the start of the year, stock prices have extended the historic rally they began last August without encountering anything more than some mild setbacks along the way.

But interest rates, whose decline last year was a major force behind the early stages of the bull market in stocks, have leveled off and lately turned upward.

The rate on three-month U.S. treasury bills has risen from just under 8 percent at the beginning of March to around 8.5 percent late in the past week and yields on 30-year government bonds moved up from 10.45 percent to 10.6 percent over the same period.

Stock traders seem to be duly pleased that the hoped for recovery from the recession has apparently become a reality. On Friday, the Reagan administration issued a revised forecast envisioning a stronger showing by the United States economy this year than it had previously projected.

The new estimate calls for the nation's gross national product, after adjustment for inflation, to rise 4.7 percent from the fourth quarter of 1982 to the last three months of this year, against an earlier figure of 3.1 percent.

That helped the Dow Jones industrial average chalk up a 22.35 gain to 1,140.09 in the past week. The New York Stock Exchange's composite index of all its listed common stocks rose 1.44 to 87.81, and the American Stock Exchange market value index was up 4.90 at 386.03.

Big Board Volume averaged 83.28 million shares a day, against 70.65 million the week before. But at the same time, concern has been growing about rapid growth of the money supply — and how the Federal Reserve will sooner or later respond to that growth.

One school of thought holds that the Fed will likely need to start tightening credit, or risk increasing inflationary expectations among bond-market investors, which would lead to new increases in interest rates.

As Hugh Johnson at the brokerage firm of First Albany Corp. sees it, the Fed at the moment is taking a position between those extremes. It has apparently decided to "err on the side of tightness," but not to "clamp down" on monetary growth, Johnson said.

That may mean some additional rise in interest rates in the near future, Johnson said, but also might "restore some much-needed Fed credibility" on the question of the central bank's vigilance against inflation.

Even at their current levels, far below their late-1981 peaks, interest rates remain very high when compared with inflation which is virtually dormant. The consumer price index for February actually dropped 0.2 percent.

One explanation for these high "real" rates is the rise of money-market mutual funds and the deregulation of banks and savings institutions to allow them to compete with the money funds. This effectively raises the cost of major lenders.

Another explanation is that many skeptics in the investment world are just not ready to believe that the nation has taken a sworn pledge to abstain from inflationary policies and practices.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

**Jordan Orient Line**

**MV LUCKY WAVE ME 19/JO**

ARRIVED AT JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT ON 26-3-1983.

Consignees are requested to contact us immediately to take delivery order against surrender of original Bills of Lading or a Bank Guarantee.

The Ship, her agent or owners will not be responsible in any respect for consequences arising from consignees failure to take delivery order of their cargo immediately.

For Further Information, Please Contact:

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SAUDI ROSE (Jubail)	29-3-83	General	Europe
SAUDI MOHAMMED REZA (Dammam)	31-3-83	General	Europe
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مركز الشرق الأوسط



## As economic growth slows to 1.6%

# World population moving to 5b

WASHINGTON, March 26 (R) — Growth in population may soon exceed economic growth in countries accounting for more than half the world's population, the Worldwatch Institute said in a report released Saturday.

Lester Brown, president of the non-profit research group, said the gap between rich and poor countries will widen unless developing nations pay more attention to population growth. Brown, author of the report entitled "Population policies for a new economic era," wrote that political leaders in only a few countries have begun to realize that dramatic changes in population policy are needed to avoid a long-term decline in incomes and living standards. "The fall in per capita incomes is occurring, almost without exception, in countries that have given little attention" to

population pressures on the economy, he said.

World population is moving toward five billion, but economic growth slowed to 1.6 percent from 1979 to 1982 after a generation of a record four percent growth rate, he noted.

In countries with even a slight rise in economic growth, population is growing so rapidly that the standard of living will still decline, said Brown, a former U.S. Department of Agriculture official. Cheap energy initially fueled post-World War II economic expansion and served as a safety valve for rapid population growth, his report said. The world's population nearly doubled from 2.51 billion in 1950 to 4.58 billion in 1982.

In the same period, almost every innovation in food production — from the switch to tractors from draught animals to the use of chemical fertilizers was based on oil, which rose in price from \$2 a barrel in 1950 to over \$30 in 1979.

Further gains in agricultural productivity owing to the use of more fertilizers will be small, and world food production per person has actually been falling — from 343 kg (756 pounds) in 1978 to 332 kg (730 pounds) in

1982, Brown said.

"The problem is worst in sub-Saharan Africa," he said at a news conference. In Africa, food production per person has declined 11 percent since 1970.

Economic growth and improved standards of health have reduced death rates, but many Third World countries have not yet achieved an economic status in which birth rates have also fallen, he said. These countries can no longer assume that rising affluence will lead to families with fewer children as it did in the industrialized countries, Brown said.

Most countries will have to do more than just provide family planning services, he said. Countries that have reduced population growth have combined economic incentives and disincentives to encourage family planning.

The report noted some East Asian countries — Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia and Thailand — have achieved sharp reductions in fertility. In the West, Barbados, Cuba, Colombia and Costa Rica have made gains.

China, faced with the likelihood that even two children per family would add 300 to 400 million people, has become the first to give incentives for families to have only one child.

## Norway decides to start exchange brokerage firms

OSLO, March 26 (AP) — The Finance Ministry has decided to open up for establishment of foreign exchange brokerage firms in Norway and the handling of foreign exchange transactions by such firms between Norwegian banks.

In a statement to the press, issued by the ministry's information secretary, Bernt Christian Groenovold, Friday and made available Saturday, the ministry said the reform will also include broker handling of spot and forward contracts and deposits of foreign currencies. The statement said Bank of Norway will authorize Norwegian firms to operate as foreign exchange brokers. The ministry itself will deal with applications from foreign firms. Foreign exchange transactions in Norway

have so far been carried out exclusively by Norwegian banks. The Finance Ministry said it has worked out detailed legislation for foreign exchange brokerage activity and that Bank of Norway will be the responsible control authority.

It emphasized in the statement that all foreign exchange transactions handled by approved brokers must still be carried out through the Norwegian banks. "About 20 percent of foreign exchange transactions between the Norwegian banks are presently handled by foreign brokers and of all foreign exchange dealings between Norwegian and foreign banks, about 70 percent are presently handled by foreign brokers," the ministry said.

## U.S. closes airspace to Cuban planes

WASHINGTON, March 26 (R) — The United States said Friday it had banned Cuba's state airline from flying through U.S. airspace for two weeks because of two serious violations of air traffic control regulations.

The airline, Cubana de Aviacion, operates scheduled flights between Havana and Canada which pass over the eastern United States. The State Department said the ban was imposed because Cuban planes deviated from their assigned routes near Syracuse, New York, on March 4 and 5.

A State Department spokeswoman said both flights passed near Griffiss Air Force Base, which operates B-52 bombers, and the deviations appeared to be intentional.

## Poland proposes debt rescheduling

WARSAW, March 26 (R) — Polish officials are understood to have formally proposed to Western bankers a debt rescheduling agreement deferring repayment of credits due over the next several years, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

Two previous rescheduling accords concluded with Western commercial banks have each covered only a single year at a time. These deferred repayments of a total \$4.5 billion in 1981 and 1982, out of Poland's total estimated hard currency debt of more than \$25 billion. The proposed longer-term settlement, together with figures on payment possibilities, were put forward by the Polish side during two days of talks this week in Warsaw, the sources said.

The Western bankers took note of the Polish proposals, but made no immediate response. They are expected to reply with counterproposals at subsequent meetings.

## Dollar closes on firm note

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, March 26 — The dollar, closed at a firmer level in the New York Friday night markets after a relatively uneven closing on the European exchanges Friday. The Japanese yen continues to remain firm at the 237-237.50 levels with market opinion now shifting toward the belief that Japan would benefit more from any oil price cuts. The dollar, however, managed to close on a stronger note compared to last week's levels and the major factor was the European Monetary System (EMS) realignments. Toward the end of the week, interest rate considerations came into play and the dollar rose on the belief that Eurodollar deposit rates would continue to firm in the face of a rising U.S. money supply base.

This Friday's weekly money supply figures showed a decline of \$1.3 billion in the M1 measurement compared to the previous week's \$4.8 billion rise. The fall in the latest figures did not seem to deter figures such as Dr. Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers from predicting that Federal Reserve "Fed Funds" prime lending rates would rise by a full one percentage point in the coming month. "Fed funds" closed at the 8 3/4 percent on Friday night, but it is interesting to note that Dr. Kaufman has changed his opinion on where interest rates are now heading. On the money markets, Eurodollar interest rates remained above the 9 3/4 percent for the short-term deposits — up

from the 8 3/4 percent level of only 10 days ago.

On the bullion markets, gold and silver prices were mixed and closed slightly down on the New York markets. Gold prices closed at \$414 an ounce while silver prices closed at \$10.51 — down from the \$10.62 achieved earlier in Europe. Dealers are saying that bullion prices will remain affected by the uncertainties in both the financial and oil markets, but the pressure seems to be a downward one.

In the exchanges, the British pound traded at a record low of 1.4600 on Friday with oil worries being the major concern. The fact that the Bank of England did not aggressively intervene to support the pound showed that the authorities in the U.K. were not yet convinced that the pound's fall had bottomed out. The pound was, however, surprisingly not affected by the announced deficit of 752 million sterling for Britain in February.

The French franc was steady at the 7.2780 levels while the German mark came under selling pressure at the 2.4280 levels. The Swiss franc was also down at the 2.0790 levels, while the Japanese yen remained firm.

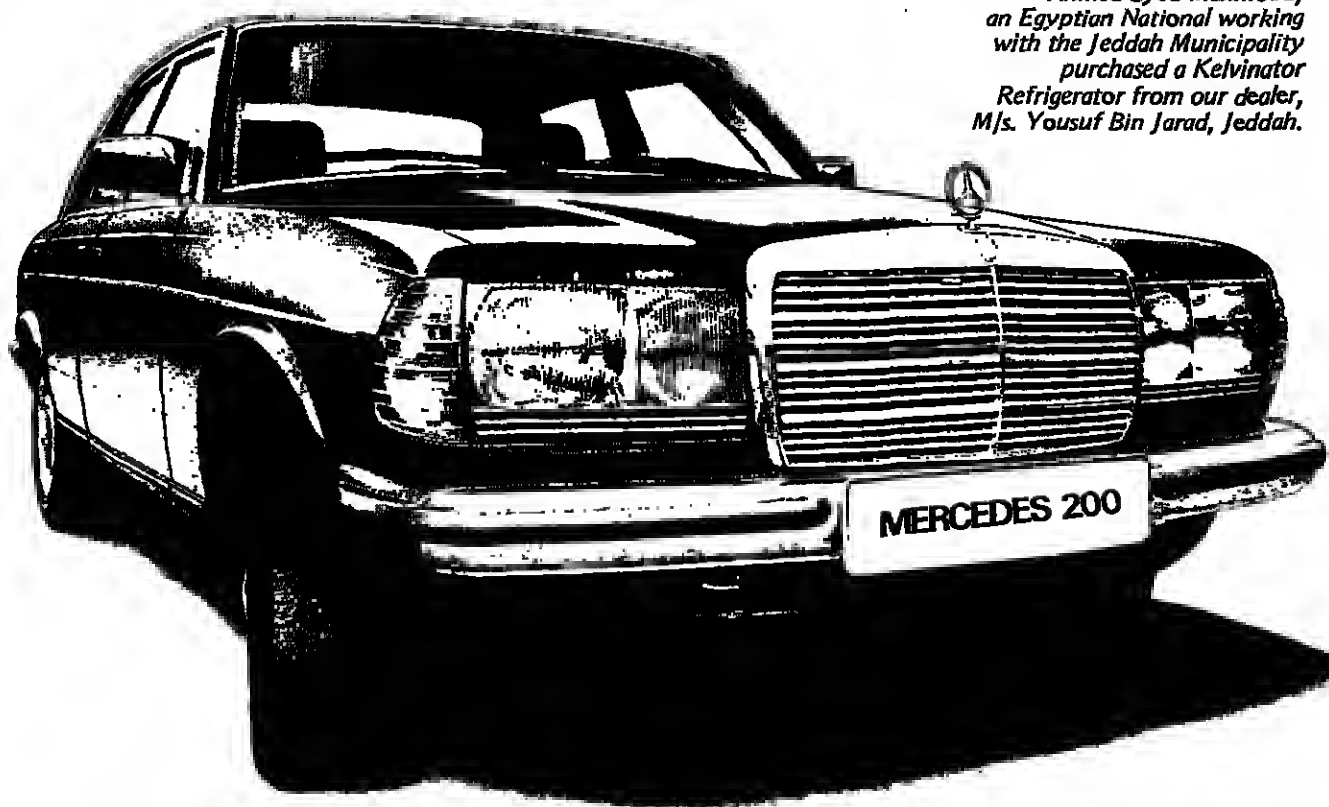
In the domestic markets, rial deposit levels were generally steady at the 8-8 1/2 percent for the week fixed tenor while the one-month rate traded around the 8 1/2 percent levels. Longer dated funds were generally erratic at the 9 1/2 percent for the one-year rate but the exchanges were lively at 3.4400-08 on Saturday.

## BRIEFS

NEW YORK (AP) — Guy America flights were grounded by the Federal Aviation Administration Friday on charges of safety violations. From Kennedy Airport, it operates Boeing 707s to Guyana, and charter flights to various domestic and international locations.

ROME (R) — The lower chamber of Italy's parliament Saturday approved the government's 1983 finance bill, which sets a treasury borrowing requirement of \$53 billion.

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- 37- Abdulrah Mohieddin, Jeddah.
- 38- Saeed Saleh Ali Alganmi, Jeddah.
- 39- Youssef Ahmed Almaskin, Dammam.
- 40- Mariam Khaled Alhamed, Dammam.
- 41- Abdul Aziz Alturki, Riyadh.
- 42- Mohammed Jawad Abani, Jeddah.
- 43- Zaki Ahmed Abdulal, Ras Tanura.
- 44- Rojiah Adib Hakim, Jeddah.
- 45- Alwan Ali, Al-Khobar.
- 46- Maki Mehdi Ahmed, Dammam.
- 47- Dakhil Ahmed Aljabri, Jeddah.
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- 49- Saleem Dgaiman Aziz, Riyadh.
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To give Paisley a dream send off

## Liverpool makes it three-in-row

LONDON, March 26 (Agencies) — A goal 10 minutes into the first period of extra time from Irishman Ronnie Whelan gave Liverpool a 2-1 victory over Manchester United in the final of the English Milk Cup (formerly League Cup) at Wembley Stadium Saturday.

Norman Whiteside opened the scoring for Manchester with a brilliant opportunist goal after 12 minutes but Bob Paisley's team hit back to dominate the rest of the match.

Fullback Alan Kennedy took the game into overtime with a 30-yard drive after 75 minutes and Whelan, who scored twice in last year's final, curled a right-foot shot past United goalkeeper Gary Bailey for the winner after 100 minutes. It was Paisley's last Wembley appearance as Liverpool boss — he retires at the end of the season — and the first

time a team has won the trophy in three successive years.

In a departure from tradition noisily greeted by the Liverpool fans in the sellout 98,000 crowd, Paisley himself — and not the team captain — led his players up the steps of Wembley's Royal Box to receive the cup. Liverpool defeated Tottenham 3-1 in last year's final and took the trophy the previous season after a replay against West Ham.

Second placed Watford failed to take full advantage of Liverpool's Wembley appointment and cut back their 13 points lead. They lost 4-0 at Stoke where Mickey Thomas, Ian Painter, Mark Chamberlain and David McAughran all found the net.

And Nottingham Forest and Everton, who both have hopes of booking European Football Union (UEFA) Cup places next season,

were also dealt severe blows. Forest lost 2-1 at home to Southampton after taking a 33rd minute lead through Steve Hodge. But David Armstrong levelled in the 68th minute before Danny Wallace scored the winner for Southampton eight minutes from time.

Everton took a second minute lead against Arsenal through Alan Ainsworth but Stuart Robson and then Alan Sunderland put the Londoners 2-1 up midway through the second half. Adrian Heath looked to have secured a point from Everton when he equalized in the 70th minute but Eoghan international Tony Woodcock hit the winner with his 19th goal of the season six minutes later.

Other European hopefuls West Bromwich went down 2-1 to struggling Swansea where Robbie James and Bob Latchford found the net for the Welsh side.



Woodcock... nets winner for Arsenal

## Hilario Zapata flops in 3rd and relinquishes title

SEOUL, March 26 (R) — South Korea's Chang Jung-koo captured the World Boxing Council (WBC) light-flyweight title Saturday when he stopped champion Hilario Zapata of Panama in the third round of their 12-round bout.

The fight was over two minutes 46 seconds into the third round in the central South Korean town of Taejeon. U.S. referee Rudy Ortega stopped the fight for a eight-count when Zapata could not answer the Korean's unremitting punches. Ortega ordered the pair to fight again after the count but the Panamanian turned away and the referee stopped the contest.

The 20-year-old Korean, No. 4 contender and five years younger than Zapata, delighted the partisan home crowd when he shook the champion with a solid left-right combination to the body in the opening round.

Chang, who entered the ring as underdog, began hammering away from the start of the second round and the back-peddling Panamanian was forced to resort to repeated clinches in a vain attempt to counter his aggressive opponent.

In the third round Chang took the initiative completely, pinning Zapata on the ropes with a right hook to the chin before unleashing a barrage of body blows which finished the bout.

Zapata's biggest worry before the fight was his weight. Nine hours before the bout he was over the limit and he just equalled the limit of 48.98 kg two hours later. Chang weighed in at 48.7 kgs. Chang said afterwards that he originally planned to go until the 12th round to take advantage of the Panamanian weight problem.

Chang, who avenged his defeat by Zapata in his early attempt at the title, said he was willing to fight Zapata again.

### English soccer results

ENGLISH MILK CUP FINAL			
Liverpool	2	Man. United	1
Division One			
Birmingham	3	Notts County	0
Brighton	0	Aston Villa	0
Everton	2	Arsenal	3
Luton	1	Sunderland	3
Man. City	0	Ipswich	1
Norwich	1	West Ham	1
Nottingham Forest	1	Southampton	2
Stoke	4	Watford	0
Swansea	2	West Bromwich	1
Division Two			
Blackburn	1	Q.F. Rangers	3
Bolton	0	Derby	2
Cambridge	2	Burnley	0
Chelms	0	Barnsley	3
Fulham	4	Grimsby	0
Leeds	2	Crystal Palace	1
Middlesbrough	3	Charlton	0
Newcastle	2	Leicester	2
Rotherham	1	Carlisle	2
Sheff. Wednesday	1	Shrewsbury	0
Wolverhampton	0	Oldham	0
Division Three			
Bournemouth	0	Newport	1
Brentford	1	Huddersfield	0
Cardiff	1	Lincoln	0
Orient	0	Wrexham	0
Cheshfield	1	Preston	1
Doncaster	0	Gillingham	2
Division Four			
Blackpool	0	Northampton	0
Bristol City	3	Millfield	1
Southport	2	Crews	0
Chester	1	Aldershot	1
Derlington	3	Stockport	0
Colechester	3	Tranmere	3
Harrogate	0	Hedford	1
Hull	1	Port Vale	0
Rochdale	1	Peterborough	1
Torquay	2	Bury	3
York	0	Swindon	0
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION			
Celtic	1	St. Mirren	1
Dundee United	3	Hibernian	3
Kilmarnock	0	Rangers	1
Morton	1	Aberdeen	2
Motherwell	1	Dundee	1
Division One			
Alloa	1	Dunfermline	1
Dumfries	1	Airdrie	1
Falkirk	1	Hamilton	1
Hearts	3	Clyde	1
Partick	3	Ayr	1
Raith	1	Cydebank	3
St. Johnstone	2	Queen's Park	1

## Unfancied Devils put Flyers to flight

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey, March 26 (AP) — Murray Brumwell and Paul Gagne each scored within a five-minute span in the third period to lift the New Jersey Devils to a stunning 6-5 victory over the Philadelphia Flyers in the National Hockey League Friday night. The Devils, already eliminated from the Stanley Cup playoffs, boosted their record to 16-47-13, while the Patrick Division-leading Flyers fell to 46-22-8.

Elsewhere in the NHL, third-period goals by Steve Larmer, Steve Ludzik and Darryl Sutter in a span of less than 5 1/2 minutes rallied the Chicago Black Hawks to a 3-3 tie with the Vancouver Canucks.

Meanwhile, Norway's sharp shooting, sharp passing national team edged past Japan 5-4 in Tokyo Saturday in the World Group

"B" Ice Hockey Championships. Trailing 1-0 in the opening period, hard charging Norwegians scored three successive goals to take a 3-1 lead going into the second period. Japan tied the score 3-3 and then 4-4 before Norwegians sealed the issue.

In the second game, Yugoslavia and Romania, two winless teams, battled to a 7-7 tie in one of the fiercest games of the championship. For both teams it was their first game against three losses. Each team earned one point but Yugoslavia and Romania are still at the bottom.

Yugoslavia scored three goals in the first period and had a 4-2 lead in the early minutes of the second period. But the Romanians converted three successive shots to overtake the Yugoslavs 5-4. From then on the teams battled out neck-and-neck to finish to a tie.

## UEFA comes down heavily on Inter Milan

ZURICH, March 26 (AFP) — Inter Milan will have to play their next home match in European competition at least 450 kilometers away from Milan, the disciplinary committee of the European Football Union, UEFA, announced here Friday.

The club were also fined 50,000 Swiss francs (\$24,270) following incidents during their European Cup Winners' Cup quarter-final first leg match against Real Madrid, when players and match officials were struck by objects thrown from the crowd.

A linesman was struck full in the face by an apple, several Real Madrid players were hit by missiles, and firecrackers were lit on the terraces during the match.

Other decisions included a 6,000 Swiss francs fine for Poland's Wislawa Lodz, fines of 2,000 Swiss francs for Scotland's Aberdeen and for the Greek Football Federation as well as a 1,500 Swiss francs fine for Portugal's Sporting Lisbon.

Two players from French club Paris St. Germain, Sari Bouhacir and Claude Lemoult, were both suspended for four European matches after being sent off in the Cup Winners' Cup quarter-final second leg against Waterschei of Belgium, and the club was also fined 8,000 Swiss francs. Waterschei, were fined 1,000 Swiss francs.

## Barbarians prevail

EDINBURGH, March 26 (AFP) — The Barbarians beat Scotland by 20 points to 13 in the rugby international at Murrayfield here Saturday.

The Barbarians led 8-7 at the half time through two tries in the space of a minute from South African forward Hennie Bekker and French full-back Jean Lafond. A try by stand-off John Rutherford and a penalty by full back Peter Dods made up Scotland's seven points.

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Arabnews

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## Terminating 24-game home winning streak

## Lethargic Sixers fail to slip out of the nets

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — The New Jersey Nets held a board meeting at Philadelphia, and Moses Malone wasn't invited.

The Nets broke the Philadelphia 76ers' 24-game home winning streak Friday night, defeating them 101-92 while winning the rebounding battle 51-39. Malone, the 76ers' all-star center and the National Basketball Association's leading rebounder and seventh-highest scorer, was held to 11 points, including only one in the first half, and nine rebounds.

"I don't know what to attribute it to, except that we were really into the game," Nets coach Larry Brown said. "In the second half, there was scarcely a loose ball that we didn't pick up. We took a good deal of their offense away and shut off Malone. This was our best game of the season."

Elsewhere in the NBA, Boston bombed

Cleveland 124-102, New York tripped Atlanta 104-87, Washington edged Milwaukee 97-96, Indiana nipped Utah 119-117, Denver outscored Detroit 131-120, San Antonio beat Los Angeles 132-120 and Houston trimmed Seattle 106-104.

New Jersey was led by Buck Williams with 24 points and 19 rebounds, while Albert King added 22 points for the Nets.

"Everybody made a conscious effort to help me on the boards," Williams said. "We rebounded well, especially on offense. We ran two guards at Malone and tried to make it difficult for him. You don't stop a player like him, you just try to neutralize him."

Philadelphia, whose last previous loss at home was on Nov. 23 against Portland, led New Jersey 49-48 at halftime although the Nets hit only 18 of 46 shots to that point. But

in the opening minutes of the third quarter, the Nets outscored the Sixers 14-0 while outscoring them 23-11 to take a 71-60 lead with 4:53 left in the period.

King had eight points and Williams added seven rebounds during the rally. The Nets led 77-72 at the end of the period, and the 76ers got no closer than that in the fourth quarter.

"We didn't get the rebounds, people who had shots at the foul line didn't make them and on the fast break, we threw the ball away," 76ers coach Billy Cunningham said. He called his team's performance "lethargic."

The 76ers played again without forwards Julius Erving, recovering from an injured wrist, and Bobby Jones, suffering from a sprained ankle.

Bullets 97, Bucks 96: Ricky Sobers scored a season-high 29 points and Jeff Ruland hit the game-winning basket with 1:31 to go as

Washington won its fourth straight game. Milwaukee led 81-78 with 10:39 remaining, but the Bullets outscored the Bucks 10-1 in the next five minutes for an 88-82 lead. Ruland, who scored 20 points, missed two free throws with three seconds left to give the Bucks a chance, but they couldn't get a shot away.

Spurs 132, Lakers 120: San Antonio overcame a 10-point lead in the third quarter to beat Los Angeles behind Artis Gilmore's 33 points. The Spurs trailed 94-84 late in the third period and were behind 96-92 going into the final quarter. But they outscored the Lakers 40-24 in the final 12 minutes to hand Los Angeles only its second loss in 49 games in which it led entering the fourth quarter.

Celtics 124, Cavaliers 102: Boston broke open a close game against Cleveland with a 17-4 spurt in the third quarter as Larry Bird and Danny Ainge scored 10 points each in the period. The burst gave the Celtics a 76-59 lead midway through the quarter and they went on to take their biggest lead at 99-71 early in the final period. Gerald Henderson hit 10 of 11 shots and led Boston in scoring with 22 points, while Bird had 19. Cleveland's World Free paced all scorers with 28.

Knicks 104, Hawks 87: Bernard King scored 10 of his 22 points in the pivotal third quarter as New York outscored Atlanta 24-18 to take the lead for good. The Knicks took a 76-71 advantage into the final period and poured it on down the stretch, widening the margin to 87-75. Dan Roundfield led the Hawks with 21 points.

Pacers 119, Jazz 117: Jerry Sichting hit a 15-footer with three seconds left to give Indiana its victory over Utah. The Pacers, who won for only the 12th time in 70 outings, led by 10 points with 4 1/2 minutes left, but the Jazz scored 14 of the next 15 points to go ahead 117-114. Then Indiana's Marty Byrnes hit a three-point shot with 33 seconds to go to tie the score, setting the stage for Sichting's game-winning. Billy Knight led all scorers with 31 points for the Pacers, while John Drew had 30 for Utah.

Nuggets 131, Pistons 120: Alex English scored 29 points and Denver survived a 44-point barrage by Isiah Thomas to beat Detroit. Nuggets guards Rob Williams and Mike Evans fouled out in a vain attempt to contain Thomas, but Denver got five straight points from Dan Issel down the stretch to increase a three-point lead to 118-110. Issel and Kiki Vandeweghe finished with 28 points each for Denver, while Kelly Tripucka added 26 for the Pistons.

Rockets 106, Sonics 104: Houston scored its last 13 points from the foul line to beat Seattle for its 13th victory in 70 games. Allen Leavell made two free throws with 14 seconds left and Caldwell Jones added one of two with eight seconds to go to provide the margin of victory.

In rain-delayed tournament  
Lietzke begins on right foot

PONTE VEDRA, Florida, March 26 (AP) — Bruce Lietzke, relying on a putter that "saved me time again" negotiated the difficult Players' Club course in 68 Friday and established a one-shot lead in the rain-delayed first round of the \$700,000 tournament Players' Championship.

"This was not a characteristic round for me, or for this golf course," Lietzke said after his 4-under-par effort on the controversial course that continued to draw criticism from some of the game's leading performers.

"I've always thought of this as a ball-striking course. I didn't drive it that well off the tee and it took some funny bounces off the mounds," the former Canadian Open champ said. "On this course, that usually leads to mediocre or high scores."

Lietzke was one shot ahead of Bobby Clampett, John Cook, Leonard Thompson, Mark McCumber and Bob Eastwood at 69. Tom Weiskopf was at 70 with PGA champion Ray Floyd, England-born Peter Oosterhuis, Ben Crenshaw and Danny Edwards.

Jack Nicklaus, a two-time winner of this title before the tournament moved to its present site, was at 72. Masters Champ Craig Stadler shot 74. Tom Watson got away early with temperatures in the 30s and shot 75. Tom Kite shot 72, Johnny Miller 73. Lee Trevino and Arnold Palmer, a special invitee, each had a 77.

Lietzke, golf's most successful cross-handed putter, scored two of his four birdies with puts of about 35 feet and got another from 25 feet. The other came on a deft little chip to two feet.

On two occasions, however, he got his second shot into tree trouble. On one of those, he could advance the ball only two feet and on the other had to play away from the flag. He saved par on each hole, however, and saved his score by one-putting the last five greens. "My putter was the saving tool," he said. "It responded as it has not all year long."

## Edwards makes Curren toil

MILAN, Italy, March 26 (AP) — Top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia and unseeded Kevin Curren of South Africa shone in Friday's quarterfinal matches of the \$365,000 Cuore Tennis Cup.

Lendl, in the fastest match in the tournament so far, trounced American veteran Sandy Mayer 6-1, 6-1 in 47 minutes. Curren, after surviving a scare and two match points in the third set, downed fellow-South African Eddie Edwards 6-7, 6-4, 7-6. He will face American Bill Scanlon in Saturday's semifinals and said "It will be another close match, which could be decided by serves."

Scanlon won a semifinal berth by beating Czechoslovakia's Tomas Smid 6-2, 4-6, 6-2 Friday. Lendl was pitted against another American, Chip Hooper, in the other semifinal.

Hooper, a 24-year-old of Sunnyvale, California, defeated Swedish teenager Thomas Hogstedt 7-6, 6-1 to gain his second straight win against the Czech superstar. Lendl won in straight sets their first match—a semifinal of the Frankfurt Tournament in 1982. "Lendl is the favorite but this tournament has been marked by upsets, and another one cannot be excluded," Hooper said.

## Veteran King tames youthful Potter

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova crushed Pam Shriver 6-1, 6-2 and Billie Jean King, at 39 the "old lady" of women's tennis, tamed hard-serving Barbara Potter 6-3, 6-1 Friday night to advance into the semifinals of the \$350,000 Virginia Slims Championships of New York.

Navratilova needed only 55 minutes to dispose of Shriver, her doubles partner, and move into a semifinal matchup against Sylvia Hanika of West Germany. King will face second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd.

Navratilova, moving around the court with the grace and quickness of a cat, never was in trouble as she broke Shriver in the fourth and sixth games of the first set.

In the second set she broke Shriver at love. But then she battled through five deuces and one break point before holding serve as both players moved to the net at every opportunity.

## Cougars maul Tigers in NCAA clash

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP) — Top-ranked Houston and defending national champion North Carolina won as expected, while Georgia pulled off one of the real shocks of the NCAA Basketball Tournament with a victory over third-ranked St. John's Friday night.

Akeem Olajuwon scored 21 points and the nation's No. 1 team survived a rash of fouls against several key starters to turn back No. 17 Memphis State 70-63 in a fast-paced semifinal of the Midwest regionals at Kansas City. The Cougars, 29-2 and winners of 24 games in-a-row, will meet No. 13 Villanova in the regional title game Sunday. Villanova edged Iowa 55-54 in the other Midwest semifinal.

Eight-ranked North Carolina, meanwhile, put away Ohio State 64-51 in the East regional semifinals at Syracuse, prior to Georgia's surprise 70-67 victory over St. John's, the Big East champions. With a relatively short team, the Bulldogs of the Southeastern Conference were clear-cut underdogs to the Redmen.

Olajuwon, a 7-foot native of Nigeria who took up basketball in 1979, was dominant from start to finish, hurting the Tigers with slam dunks, fall-away jumpers and, on one occasion, an off-balance 15-footer.

Houston's starting front line of Clyde Drexler, Larry Micheaux and Olajuwon played most of the second half with three fouls and Drexler fouled out with 3:17 to go after scoring eight points.

Houston led 61-58 when Memphis State's Andre Turner missed a jumper and the Cougars' Alvin Franklin was fouled and made both shots for a five-point lead with 1:23 to go. The Cougars then salted the victory away at the free throw line and never let

Memphis State get closer than three.

Terry Fair scored 27 points in No. 18 Georgia's stunning victory over St. John's. The Bulldogs held off a rush by the Redmen before putting away the Big East champions before 23,286 at the Carrier Dome.

Georgia, making its first NCAA appearance after winning the Southeastern Conference Tournament, extended its winning streak to six by going on a 15-4 spree early in the second half and holding off a furious finish.

## Rodriguez faces 'heavy' odds

SCRANTON, March 26 (Agencies) — Lucien Rodriguez will become the first Frenchman in 62 years to fight for the world heavyweight title when he meets Larry Holmes of the U.S. for the World Boxing Council (WBC) crown here on Sunday.

The odds are stacked heavily against Rodriguez, and the widespread belief is that just like Georges Carpentier before him, beaten by the great Jack Dempsey in Jersey City in 1921, he will return home empty-handed. Holmes, a fearsome opponent at the best of times, has an added advantage in that he really is on home ground here.

Now 33, he goes into his 15th defense of the title he won from Ken Norton in Las Vegas in June 1978. The only ambition left to him now is to become the first champion since Rocky Marciano to retire unbeaten.

He is not upset that he will always be remembered as the man who followed Muhammad Ali, and is on record as astutely summing himself up with the following assessment of his fighting character: "I've got

a little bit of Muhammad Ali, a little Joe Louis, the determination of Sonny Liston, and if you shaved my head, I'd look like Jack Johnson."

Meanwhile, France's Louis Acaries easily retained his European middleweight boxing title Friday with a fourth round knockout of clearly outclassed French challenger Pierre Franck Winterstein.

In the third round, Acaries hit Winterstein repeatedly on the head with straight lefts. In the fourth, he added solid hooks, and knocked Winterstein down three times—the last time for a full count. Acaries won the title last December from German Frank Wissenbach.

In London, Keith Wallace, the Commonwealth flyweight champion, had the hardest fight of his professional career before beating tough American champion, Henry Brent, on points over ten rounds at the Bloomshury Crest Hotel. Brent, a 25-year-old New Yorker, proved an elusive target and surprised Wallace with his speed around the ring and sharp punching. Wallace, however, pursued him relentlessly throughout the ten rounds and was unperturbed by Brent's flurries of attacks.

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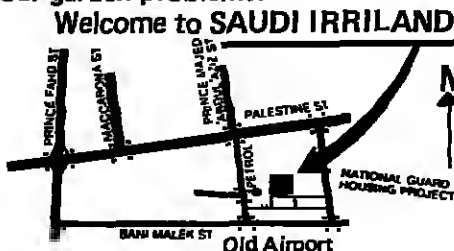
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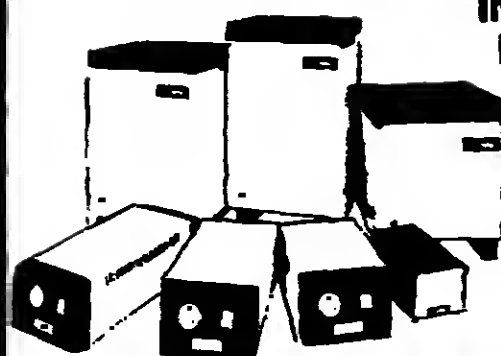
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## Talks with Nkomo ruled out Mugabe to continue crackdown

HARARE, Zimbabwe, March 26 (AP) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on Saturday vowed to continue the military crackdown on armed dissidents, rejected calls by runaway opposition leader Joshua Nkomo for peace talks with the ruling party and defended the North Korean-trained Fifth Brigade against charges of committing atrocities on civilians in strife-torn Matabeleland.

Mugabe, 58, addressing tens of thousands of supporters of his Zimbabwe African National Union at Rufaro football stadium, also accused foreign journalists of a lack of "objectivity" in reporting on the troubles in Matabeleland — Nkomo's tribal stronghold. But he pledged his government would investigate any substantiated cases of security force atrocities and punish any culprits found guilty. "It is not true that the Fifth Brigade is destroying the Ndebeles," Mugabe said, referring to the minority tribe of the province that provides Nkomo's backbone. "It is there to protect them."

On allegations by foreign journalists, church leaders, relief agencies and human rights bodies that government troops deployed in Matabeleland to hunt down dissidents had committed atrocities, Mugabe said: "We will never listen to reports designed to bring pressure upon us... We will never be diverted from our course of action."

Mugabe, addressing his first major political rally in Harare since he led the white-ruled British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980 after a seven-year guerrilla war, said the situation in Matabeleland had "improved remarkably" since troops began their crackdown on dissidents.

Thousands of Nkomo supporters bolted from the National Army after their leader was fired from the coalition government 13 months ago for allegedly plotting a coup against Mugabe. They have been blamed for at least 120 slayings and a wave of terror in the province.

But Nkomo, who fled Zimbabwe for temporary refuge in London March 8 after claiming Mugabe ordered Fifth Brigade troops to assassinate him, has alleged that government forces are to blame for most of the massacres, raping, looting and torture in the western Zimbabwe province since mid-January.

Addressing foreign correspondents at the rally, Mugabe said: "We will not dishonor any of our brigades including the Fifth Brigade."

And outside papers can write whatever they want."

He accused dissidents of "fighting a war" to install Nkomo in power. He also charged that increasing numbers of Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union leaders were "engaged in recruiting, sponsoring, feeding and giving the necessary infrastructure to allow dissidents to continue their criminal acts."

He also said his government "is not going to take any steps to bring him (Nkomo) back. Britain is welcome to keep him and feed him if they want to."

If Nkomo genuinely feared for his life "my government has said it will offer him the necessary protection," Mugabe said amid cheers.

Kirkpatrick said, "it is legitimate for Communist governments to train and arm guerrillas and make war on their non-Communist neighbors. It is illegitimate for non-Communists to attempt to defend themselves or for others to help them do so."

Her speech, the second in the debate, provoked a lively exchange with Soviet Ambassador Richard S. Ovinnikov.

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He also said his government "is not going to take any steps to bring him (Nkomo) back. Britain is welcome to keep him and feed him if they want to."

If Nkomo genuinely feared for his life "my government has said it will offer him the necessary protection," Mugabe said amid cheers.

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## France 'has evidence' of chemical war

BANGKOK, March 26 (AFP) — France has turned up "multiple and converging" evidence that chemical warfare is being used in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan, French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson said here Saturday.

"We have no final proof that chemical armament has been used," Cheysson told a news conference after meeting his Thai counterpart Marshal Sitti Sawetasil, "but the signs are multiple and converging." Cheysson, on the first leg of a week-long Asian tour that will also take him to Vietnam, India and Pakistan, called chemical weapons "possibly the most monstrous type of warfare ever known in history."

He said France favored further efforts at the United Nations to work out international conventions with "effective means of control," but he stressed the difficulty of monitoring compliance with previous protocols banning chemical and biological warfare.

The United States has accused the Soviet Union of supplying Communist governments with mycotoxins, sometimes called "yellow rain," allegedly used in Cambodia, Laos and Afghanistan.

Cheysson forcefully condemned the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, but said Paris planned to keep a "live wire" with Hanoi. France deplored the fact that the Cambodian stalemate was "so closely related to tensions between superpowers, particularly between the USSR and China," Cheysson said.

He added that France had no intention to mediate in the dispute, but added that he would tell his Vietnamese hosts of concern expressed at a two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Economic Community (EEC) that wound up her Friday.

Cheysson expressed France's misgivings over the anti-Vietnamese coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, an alliance molded by the ASEAN states in a bid to dislodge Hanoi's estimated 150,000-180,000 troops in Cambodia.

France does not welcome the coalition because of the presence of the ousted Khmer Rouge of ex-Premier Pol Pot. Cheysson said the Khmer Rouge were responsible for as great a "horror as has ever been known in history."

## Namibia talks deadlocked

LISBON, March 26 (R) — International negotiations aimed at securing the independence of Namibia (Southwest Africa) have reached an impasse, according to Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

Jorge said Friday it was the fault of what he described as the "introduction of new elements in the negotiations" — an oblique reference to South African demands, backed by the United States, for Cuban forces to withdraw from Angola.

"It must be understood that the struggle in southern Africa is a struggle against the plans of international imperialism and the global strategy of the United States," Jorge told the inaugural session here of the international conference of solidarity with the "front-line" states.

Earlier in the day, the official Angolan news agency ANGOP warned South Africa.

Shower record broken

FRANKFURT, West Germany, March 26 (AFP) — Clemens Muester, a 42-year-old former banana vendor from Cologne, Saturday broke his own world record here after spending 15 days under a shower.

He carried out his 360-hour feat of endurance in a bathroom shower, heating his 1981 record by 19 hours. He regularly rubbed himself with grease and massaged his feet with engine oil to protect his skin and avoid blocking the drains.

	Min		Max		
	C	F	C	F	
Amsterdam	3	37	7	45	rain
Athens	13	55	22	72	cloudy
Bahrain	17	63	23	73	clear
Bangkok	28	82	34	93	clear
Beirut	16	61	27	81	clear
Berlin	0	32	7	45	cloudy
Brussels	1	34	6	43	cloudy
Buenos Aires	17	63	26	79	clear
Cairo	9	48	27	81	clear
Caracas	20	68	30	86	cloudy
Chicago	-7	20	0	32	snow
Copenhagen	1	34	5	41	cloudy
Dublin	5	41	10	50	cloudy
Frankfurt	1	34	8	46	rain
Geneva	2	36	6	43	cloudy
Helsinki	0	32	4	39	cloudy
Hong Kong	16	61	19	66	cloudy
Jakarta	24	75	33	91	rain
Kuala Lumpur	25	77	35	95	clear
London	3	37	7	45	cloudy
Los Angeles	13	5	20	68	clear
Madrid	3	37	12	54	clear